INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 19. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 23 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
26 Jan.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,[illegible]
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	M loja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement o Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22237.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
31st Jan.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
24th Jan.	Bandra ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th "	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
26th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
28th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th "	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers, Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 Jan
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	23 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	17 "	28 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 "	31 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 "	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 "	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 "	27 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	"	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife**, by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address—"Flora" Kandi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth MaganbhaRi P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mid Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allow at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK. LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

ASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Sure Cure

for Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS, knowing Accounts and Typewriting, pay Rs. 40 to 50. Apply Box No. 2229 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1407

WANTED—A SALESMAN, must have a good knowledge of Foreign and Local markets. Apply with testimonial salary and good references to Box No. 2230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1489

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 150/- P. M., and a Nurse on Rs. 25/- P. M., for the State Hospital Banswara, with free quarters. Can have good private practice. Experienced Gujrati speaking Hindu ladies preferred. Apply to:—The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Banswara.
A 31682

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT PARSEE MANAGER for a Running Theatrical Co., of good financial standing in Upper India. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 2227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1402

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED

A YOUNG CORPORATE ACCOUNTANT also possessing a secretarial Diploma DESIRES CHANGE Six years' practical experience. Excellent references Please communicate stating terms to Box No. 2228 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1406

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT ABU HIGH SCHOOL, Mount ABU—Conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, under the Distinguished Patronage of His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Caumont, O. C., D. D., Bishop of Ajmere The above School will re-open under the new management on March 1st 1929. The School will be run on the lines of the other Christian Brothers' Schools at Kurseong, Shillong, Naini Tal, etc., The monthly fees for nine and a half months only are:—Board and Tuition Rs. 50/-. Fixed Extras Rs. 5/-. For propectus apply to the Principal (after January 22nd.)
M 31665

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

MEDICAL

MADANKAMESWAR LEHAM.—A boon to the weak and the Impotent. Improves Vigor, Strength and Manhood. Cures heat, and diabetes, gives wonderful effects. 2 Tins enough. 20 Tolas tin—Rs. 1-4-0. V. P. extra. P. C. A. CO., Ayurvedic Samaj Peridepi. Nellore Dt., M. P.
M R1356

LOANS.

FREE "KEY TO WEALTH" or how to obtain loans without interest. Apply:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31542

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

FOR SALE.

DRAWING ROOM SET OF THREE BEAUTIFUL LARGE AND ANCIENT SATSUMA VASES FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for Lovers of Antic Art.

A very handsome Set of 3 rare and exquisite pieces of Satsuma Art is offered for sale to Lovers of Oriental Art-ware. These large and ancient Japanese Vases would be fitting adornments for princely Drawing Rooms and Salons. Any reasonable offer will be considered. These beautiful pieces can be seen at "SHALEMAR," Hughes Road, Bombay, any time during the day, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) where further particulars, etc., can also be obtained.
31687

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that notices have been given under Section 36(n) of the Municipal Act for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1929-30 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai—For increasing the grant of Rs. 6,000 provided in the Budget for the Helpless Beggars Relief Committee to Rs. 12,000 and for increasing the estimate of expenditure in respect of VI. Medical Relief and Education accordingly.

2-6. By Mr. K. F. Nariman—(2) For increasing the estimates of receipts from Town Duties by Rs. 50,000; (3) For deleting the provision of Rs. 57,374 made for the payment of interest accrued but not paid under A.—Debt (General) under I.—General Supervision, Collection of Revenue, etc.; (4) For deleting the provision of Rs. 11,347 made for the payment of interest accrued but not paid under II.—Water Works, Debt Charges; (5) For reducing the grant to be given to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by Re. 1. and (6) For reducing the estimate of expenditure in respect of the Renewal of Road Surface Fund under VIII.—Roads and Overbridges by Rs. 81,532.

7-8. By Dr. J. N. Choksy—For estimating the income from Water Tax in respect of water supplied to Mills and other Factories at Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons instead of at annas 10 and 14 respectively as proposed by the Standing Committee and (8) For providing a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 in the Loan Works Budget for the improvement of slum areas in the City.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1929.
31684

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIMBER DURING 1929-30.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

Mixed timbers, i.e., Teak Squares and Logs, Indigenous timbers other than Teak, Teak or Lauan Boards and Indigenous hard wood boards, during the year 1929-30.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, and Specifications, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Mechanical Engineer, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per copy, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the Envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Timber during the year 1929-30." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 20th February, 1929.

5. The result of the Tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN.
Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, dated 22nd January, 1929.
31686

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medicines, Medical Appliances, Chemicals, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, 1929. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
17-1-1929.
31683

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of EBRAHIM DAWOOD NOOR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, of late a Captain on S.S. "Jayanti," belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. ..... Deceased.
RABIABAI, widow of Captain Ebrahim Dawood Noor of Daman, Mahomedan Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Cawasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of December, 1928.
Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31685

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT VILLE-PARLE NEAR STATION, B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Mr. Bonifacio Menezes and other and on account and at the risk of Pedro Domingos Quiny, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of September, 1923, and made between the said Pedro Domingos Quiny of the one part and Yeshwant Anna Kunte and another of the other part and also under the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March, 1927, and made between the said Yeshwant Anna Kunte and another and Pedro Domingos Quiny of the one part and the said Bonifacio Menezes and others of the other part, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece or parcel of paddy fields situate at Ville Parle on the East of Ville Parle Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 4487 square yards or thereabouts being portion of Final Plots Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, Survey Nos. 10-68 in the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 2 and bounded on the North by the drain and beyond that Final Plots No. 8, 9, 10, on the South by the Public Road and beyond that Final Plots Nos. 15 (part), 16, 17, 18 and 19, on the East partly by Final Plot No. 15 and Public Road and beyond that by Final Plots Nos. 39, 40 and 41 and on the West by the boundary line of Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 1.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of paddy fields situate at Ville Parle on the East of Ville Parle Railway Station in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District admeasuring 574 square yards or thereabouts, final Plot No. 41, Survey No. 69 in the Ville Parle Town Planning Scheme No. 2 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by drain and beyond that final Plot No. 7, on the South by Final Plot No. 40, on the East by Final Plot No. 39 and on the West by the Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office, 13, 19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SHREE KARUNESH PRINTING LITHO PRESS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2313 of 1928 (Deodher vs. Bai Indirabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at Girgaum, Tribhovan Road, behind the bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, Litho Press consisting of Litho Printing machineries of J. Red Cliff and Sons, viz., Quart double Royal and Demi Litho Printing Machineries, Litho Hand Press, Quart double foolscap Press, 2 electric motors with shafting pulleys, cutting machines, punching, stitching, perforating, copper plating, varnishing machines, Litho Stones with and without designs, sundry printing materials, stationery and furnitures.

Also the large corrugated iron shed of the Press.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale and for further particulars apply to Messrs. Natverlal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NAPOLEON
SAID
"I AM THE STATE!"
But if he were living to-day, he would agree with you that
RICHARD TALMADGE
IS
"THE BETTER MAN"
Be convinced—See him at
THE GLOBE SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY!

Next Saturday
COMMENCING
Young Ascetic
A Gujarat Production
Featuring
Dare-devil Star
Miss GULAB,
Mr. PAHELWAN,
Mr. VISHNU.
Remember Sat. 26th
will be shown at
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

Three Mile a Minute Mirth Reels
SAURASTRA FILM CO.'S Comedy Drama
BEWARE of WOMEN
In Nine non-stop-laughter Reels.
It is undoubtedly the best comic film ever made.
Supported by Mr. VAIDYA one of the greatest Comedian and expressionist and humorist of the Indian Filmdom.
Also STAGE DANCE by
MISS SHANTA
Sweet Music—Pleasant Song—Beautiful Acting
TIME:—Sat., Sun., & Holiday at 3-30 p.m
DAILY:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p. m
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.
NEXT WEEK
GUJARAT PRODUCTION
YOUNG ASCETIC.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
THE QAINTS
IN
THE BLUE TRAIN
THE SCREAMINGLY FUNNY MUSICAL COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SEE THE FAMOUS SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF LOVE IN
SORELL AND SON
FEATURING
H. B. WARNER
An amazing document for the love of a father for son—and of son for father.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MANNEQUIN
FEATURING
ALICE JOYCE,
WARNEE BAXTER,
AND
DOLORES COSTELLO
A GRIPPING TALE OF AMERICAN HOME LIFE.

OWING TO THE PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Continues for one week more.
N. G. DEVARE PRODUCTION
"LOVES of PRINCE MEHMOOD"
Produced at KOHINOOR STUDIO
Featuring Miss PANNA, Mr. KHALIL.
Supported by Miss JAMNA, Mr. NOORMAHOMED
And other known Stars.
DON'T MISS
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
COMING NEXT SATURDAY.
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S Super Jewel.
"MAGIC FLUTE."
Featuring Miss SULOCHANA.
Miss DIANA BELLE,
BILLIMORIA, ETC.
(Germany)
And well-known American Dancer
MISS GRACE BOROUGHS.

COTTON MARKET
Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL THREE SHOWS at 4, 6-15 and 10 P. M.
A SCOTTISH SPECTACLE

You will love this picture as you love the song—
LILLIAN GISH in Annie Laurie.
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
A ROMANCE OF UNFORGETTABLE BEAUTY
SPECIAL MUSIC WITH PIPERS.

NEXT SATURDAY
Mr. INDULAL YAJNIK
PRESENTS
YOUNG INDIA
Screen version of the thrilling emotions of youngmen and women of our time in India their burning patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit
AT
WEST-END CINEMA
Lamington Road.
Miss ZUBEDA and Miss SULTANA
play the chief heroines
AND
MR. NAVINCHANDRA
of Pavagadh film fame plays the hero.

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE
to see the newest and best IMPERIAL PRODUCTION
HEER RANJHA
OR
Hoor-I-Punjab
Starring SULOCHANA and . BILLIMORIA.
The immortal love Story of the Punjab
NOW SHOWING AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM

A group of Raleigh riders at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua.
This illustration from Central America shows the world-wide fame of the
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything it has no rival. Send for catalogue.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
313, Hornby Road, Fort . . . . . BOMBAY.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

March	20.15—.07
May	20.15—.08
July	19.79—.01
October	19.47—.05
December	19.33—.12
Middling Spot	20.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 21.

March	19.53—.04
May	19.53—.07
Middling Spot	19 29—.08

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
March	20.21
May	20.20
July	19.84
NEW YORK NOON CALL	
March	20.17
May	20.17
July	19.80
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
March	19 61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
Feb./Apl. delivery sellers 28/7 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery paid 28/10-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Jan. 21.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 18-3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb Cargoes January shipment sellers 44/6
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes. Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 44/3.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Afloat paid & further buyers 46/9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, parcels No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 21.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/4-1/2.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 12/6.
C and F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/5-3/4.
C and F Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/6 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot: Sellers 9/10-1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & C.	22 1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	148
P. & O Banking Corporation	9 1/2
National Bank	52 3/4
Eastern Bank	6 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	91
Conversion Loan	80
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	101 5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	54
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	61 5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	71 1/2
Consols	56 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent	102 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	95 3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 21.

	£
Copper English best Selected	77 3/8
Copper Braziers	87
Yellow Metal	69
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13 1/2
Tin, English Ingots	221 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	Opening	Closing.
January		10.34—.05
February		10.35—.04
March	10.39	10.39—.04
April		10.10 .04
May	10.44	10.44—.04
June		10.40—.04
July	10.40	10 40—.04
August		10.35—.03
September		10.25—.04
October	10.19	10.19—.04
November		10.15—.04
December		10.16—.03
January		10.13—.04
Middling Spot		10.58—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Demand Bills	481.56

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Scinde Fully Good	7.35 .10
Scinde Fine	7.60—.10
Scinde Superfine	7.85—.10
Bengal Good	7.10—.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.35 .10
Bengal Fine	7.60—.10
Oomra Good	7.70—.10
Oomra Fully Good	8.00—.10
Oomra Fine	8.30—.10
Broach Fully Good	8.80—.10
Broach Fine	9.05—.10
Broach Superfine	9.30—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 21

January	18.52—.15
February	18.52—.15
March	18.77—.16
April	18.77—.16
May	18.93—.16
June	18.90—.16
July	19.01—.15
August	19.01—.15
September	18.98—.15
October	18.93—.15
November	18.83—.14
December	18.83—.14
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.10—.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 21.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26-3/16
Forward	26-5/16

London, Jan. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £1-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Jan. 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-7/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.68
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.19
T.T. London on Prague	163.87

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £9-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment paid £18-5-0.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Jan/Feb. shipment nominal £19-7-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Apl/May shipment nominal £18-5-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:
Jan./Feb shipment Hull sellers £15/18/9.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £9-7-6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

March close at s 9/3 1/2d.
May close at s. 9/4 3/8d.
July close s 9/6 3/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 122 5/8 cents.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

In full-pressed bales	2 Days	Since 1st September Hhis year	Last year.
Khandesh	1,229	152,773	163,510
Central India	2,300	86,812	125,440
Barsi and Nagar	930	92,614	147,683
Hyderabad-Gaorani	909	32,042	57,804
Berar	5,052	359,224	338,340
Central Provinces	1,427	176,709	140,152
Total Oomras	12,459	900,174	972,952
Dholera	319	32,240	49,777
N.-W. Provinces	30	53,321	59,[illegible]
Rajputana	321	17,331	18,878
Sind-Punjab	993	25,260	84,740
Broach		3,538	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	45	9,887	3,455
Westerns-Northerns	40	8,034	3,402
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		3,569	7,425
Persian		645	3,052
American		2,237	21,111
Egyptian and African		16,903	9,352
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total		14,267 1,072,150	1,235,[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Jan. This year	Last year.
Europe	4,735	308,592	192,506
Japan & China	16,719	538,351	303,461
Coast Ports		7,281	9,856
Up-country by Rail		44,074	34,353
Afloat in harbour Europe			
China and Japan		33,278	79,542
Total	21,454	931,576	619,718
F. P. Bales.		1928-29	1927-28

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Receipts to date	21-1-29	7473000 6512000
,, Yesterday	do.	27000 19000
Exports to date	do.	5396000 4461000
Stock at Ports	18-1-29	2255000 2380000
,, Interior Towns	do.	1161000 1221000
,, Liverpool	18-1-29	1006000 811000
Visible Supply	18-1-29	5698000 5729000
Quantity in Sight	do.	12084000 10895000

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan 22.

The local market opened at Rs. 359/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and fluctuated within a range of As. 8. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 2 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	359 12 0
Oomra D./J.	320 8 0
Oomra March	322 8 0
Bengal D./J.	274 0 0
Bengal March	280 0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The local Market opened at Rs. 360/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 360/ on selling by Commission firms. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	360/4
Oomra D./J.	319/4
Oomra March	322
Bengal D/J.	273/8
Bengal March	278/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

January	253.50—1.40
April	238.70—1.60
July	234.30—0.80

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bengal 274 D.-J.
Bengal 280 March.
Broach 360 A.-M.
Umra 320 D.-J.
Umra 323 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bengal	289	284	276	269
Sindh	291	286	278	271
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	289	284	276	269
Umra No. 3	332	327	321	311
C. P. No. 1	352	347	341	331
C. P. No. 2	342	337	331	321
Khandesh	—	—	299	289

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Forbes & Co., Nagpur, 341.
100 Forbes & Co., Khamgaon, 308.
200 Forbes & Co., Manmar, 262.
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas, Bengal, 284.
100 Elphinstone Mill, Tirupur, 400.
100 Y. Dossa & Co., Kuradwadi, 305.
100 Langli & Co., Upland, 354-1/2.
100 Jamshed Mill, Buranpur, 240.
100 Japan T. & Co., Yeotmal, 314.
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co., Mathia, 269.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Chopda, 293.
100 Ralli Bros., Khandwa, 312.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Banusa, 315.
100 Tata & Co., Mundusar, 265.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Berar, 321.
100 Currimbhai Mill, Nagar, 245.
100 P. Crystal & Co., Bhavnagar, 256.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	New Ready	New Red Leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	285		
Bengal Fine	280		
Bengal F. G.	275		240/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	280		
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335		320/25
Nagpur Fine	340/42		325/27
Yeotmal Fine	330		317/25
Arvi Fine	330		317/20
Amraoti Fine	325		315
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320		295/305
Mulkapur Fine	310		285
Khandesh Fine	300		270
Muthia Fine	285		275
Muthia F.G.	280		265
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340/45		310
Purna F. G. G. S.	330/35		310
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	325		310
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320		310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320		305
Surat Fine	Nil.		Nil.
Broach Fine	Nil		Old
Broach F.G.	Nil.		Nil.
Westerns M.G.			315
Cambodia	400		385
Miraj/Sanghli	350/55		
Compta Good			350/55
Jinja			520

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Linseed May	10 12 9
Wheat January	9 1 3
Wheat May	7 15 3

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 51/ Highest 51/0/6, Lowest 50/13/6, Closing 50/13/9
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/13/3, Lowest 4/12/10-1/2 Closing 4/13
Cottonseeds Delivery Opening 4/13/3, Lowest /12/10-1/2, Closing 4/13
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/4, Highest 54/5 Closing 54/2/3
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 56/5, Highest 56/7, Closing 56/6

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

(The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations Ex-Godown Bombay.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 602/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 133/ per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 53/ per ton.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 22.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125
Banks Buying 60 days 122
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 173-1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/8, 22nd inst.
London/Japan 1/10 7/16 21st inst.
London/Paris 124.10 21st inst.
London/Belgium 34.91 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.245 21st inst.
London/Italy 92.70 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 21st inst. £4/4/11-1/2 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 3/16 21st inst. 26 3/16 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 5/16 21st inst. 26 5/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-1/8 21st inst. 57-1/4 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 9/32 p.c. 21st inst. 4 9/32 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4-3/8 p.c. 21st 4-3/8 p.c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-3/4 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

Bombay, Jan. 22.

London Ready 26/3
London Forward 26/5
America Cent 57/4
China Op. 2/7/1, Cl. 2/7/1
Ready 59/4
Poush Op. 59/5, Hi. 59/6, Lo. 59/4, 6 p.m. 59/4
Tejimundi -/4/
Magh Op. 59/6, Hi. 59/7, Lo. 59/5, 6 p.m. 59/5
Tejimundi -/13/

GOLD.

Ready 21/10/3
Poush 21/8/6
Magh 21/7
National City 21/10/
N. Manordass 21/9/6
N. Motilal 21/10/3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 23.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-1/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/14
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 104-7.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 73/1/6
1945—55 Rs. 104-7-6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per rent
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Narrow Trading Market

—:o:—

MINING SHARES EASY

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The amrket was dull and featureless& There was absence of business and Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow limit. Irons shares were quiet but steady. Mining shares ruled easy on liquidation influenced by expectations of poor returns. Tata Hydro ruled steady. Central Bank shares were weak.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 865-10, 67, 66
Century 400, 1
Colaba 148
Crescent 137
Fazul 776,77
Indore 395
Madhowji 54-6
Nagpur 505, 3
New Great 236
Pearl 498, 500
Simplex 77, 78, 72
Swadeshi 453
Burma 851
Hydro 1115, 16
Tiam 153
Deff. 290, 69-6, 91, 90
Ord. 81, 80, 82, 81
Bundi 21-4-21-2, 21.4
Indian 354, 53, 55
Katni Ord. 245
Alcock 347, 46

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 358/12
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Asur Veerjee (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (200) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (250) 10y 65
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 170
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25f. 866/4
Bombay Industrial (25) nil 2/1
Bradbury (250) nil 165
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 401/4
Central India 100 15f 503/12
Ceylon 100 nil 25
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 148/12
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 9f 137/8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 540
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/10/
Ebrahim Pabaney 250 7/8f 215
Edward Sassoon 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 775/10
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 250
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1775
India Bleaching etc. 100 10f 234/6
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1335
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 394/6
Jameshed 250 nil 27/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100 y 1900
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/12
Khandeish 1,000 50 f 2,440
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/9/6y 209/6
Lakshmi Cotton 250 75i 1497/8
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 54/6
Madras United 250 7/8i 459
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1125
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/1
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1275
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 111/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 236/4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 15f 500
Phoenik 100 25y 355
Premier 10 nil 7
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/14
Sassoon and Alliance Silk. 50 5/8y 70
Sholapur 1,000 125i 5500
Simplex 250 nil 77/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Sawdeshi 100 10i 453/12
Swan 100 10y 115
Tata Mills 25 nil 52/8
Vishnu Cotton 500 40i 2385
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Banks of India 50 2/8f 102
Baroda 50 3f 79
Central 25 0/8/0f 22/6
Eastern £5 4sh 90/8
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1437/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f x.d. 352/8
Union 5 /4/ 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/4
Central India Mining 10 11/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 110
Indian Cement 250 nil 355
Katni Cement Deferred 40 37/9/3/y 860
Katni Cement Ordy 100 6i 245
Punjab Cement 10 nil 14/6
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6y 24.12
United Cement 100 6y 94

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 912/8
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 130
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 101/4
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 101
Gujerat 100 2/4/3i 91
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 93
Larkhana 100 li 90
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 75
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6 f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 92
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 98/8
Sind Light 100 5/7/6 134
Tapti Valley 500 18/2/i 693/12
Upper Sind 100 nil 88

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 138
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138
Andhra Valley Ordy 1,000 20y 567/8
Bombay Tramways Ordy. 50 2/8i 153/12
Tata Hydro Electric 0 1,000 40f 1116/4
Tata Power O. 1,000 nil 491/4
Karachi Electricty 100 2/4i 140
Poona Electricity 100 7y 123/1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8 y 217/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 875
New Moffusil 400 30y 502/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/8
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2060
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy 15 nil 11/2
New India Assurance 15 ly 23/4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7/2
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 346/4
Attock Oil £1 nil 23
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 470x
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 250 12/8y 241/14
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 30f 851/4
Do Cnotributory 50 12f 300
British Burma Petrolcum 8s. 0/4/0y 5.1.6
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1* 12/8
Jost Engineering 50 5+12/8 192/8
Kemp 200 15 196/4
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 20 225
Port Canning 1,000 45 630
Scindia Steam 15 -/8/-y 13/3.
Tata Construction 30 4y 57/8
Tata Iron (ordinary) 75 ly 81.
Tata Iron (deferred 30 nil 290
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B. 8 109/8
Appollo Mills B. 7/8 sF. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T. 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 111
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c.; £104
Tata Power 4-1/2 p.c. A
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; £103
Andhra Valley 7-1/2 p.c.; £103

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord	3 13 3
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0 18 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0 10 0
Attock Oil	2 0 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 7 0
Burma Corporation	0 18 7-1/2
Snia Viscosa	1 6 3
Beira Railways	1 10 0
Calico Printers	1 7 9
Marconi International Marine	3 11 3
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn.	5 11 3
James Finlay Ord	5 6 3
General Elec. Co. Ord	2 18 9
Jokai Assam Tea Co	4 7 6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 7-1/2
International Rlys. of C. America Ord	dollar 56-1/2
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 6
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 5 7-1/2
Vickers Ord	0 12 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 0
African Asbestos Trust	0 19 4-1/2

Market firm.
Stock of rubber in London 23,547 tons.
Increase on week 531 tons.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27 80 246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS', ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	„	0 12 3
Jedob	„	0 12 3
Toyo potdar	„	0 12 3
Moon	„	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	„	1 0 6
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1 0 9
Phoenix	„	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	1 0 3
Daud Sahib	„	1 0 3
Ganga Ghat	„	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
David	„	1 1 0
Moon	„	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	„	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finaly	„	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	„	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender		34-42 in.
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 9
Century (Bugle)	„	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 15 9
Sakuntla	„	0 15 9
Manekji (Kunda)	„	0 15 0
Globe	„	
Rachael	„	0 15 6
Dinshaw Maahraja	„	0 15 3
Maher	„	0 15 9
Kachhwa	„	0 15 9
LEPAD.		
Spring	„	1 0 0
Textile	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balanco)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jecob	„	1 1 0
Century	„	1 1 6
Mun Mill	„	1 1 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	„	1 0 6
Jecob	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 3
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN No. 5124. Hindustan	„	
E. D. Rachael	„	7 2 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488	„	13 1 0
3810	„	11 1 0
9898	„	11 1 0
9797	„	9 9 0
4400	„	0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur	„	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	„	1 3 0
Phoenix	„	1 3 0
Framji	„	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	„	1 0 6
Moon	„	1 1 0
Phoenix	„	1 0 6
Maher	„	1 1 0
Simplex	„	1 0 0
	Yards 10	
Chhawani	Per lb.	
China	„	
Moon	„	
Phoenix	„	
Maher	„	
Simplex	„	

B. S. P. C, A

During the month of December last the B. S. P. C. A. employed in all 45 Agents, of these, 3 were on sick leave, 3 were employed for office and hospital work and 2 were working at Bandra. The 37 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,616 individuals during the month.

In 1,384 cases the accused were fined more or less. In 124 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz., 124 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital by the Magistrates. In 33 cases the accused were acquitted. and in 61 cases the accused were warned and discharged.

In 23 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 13 loaders were convicted and fined Rs. 93/- in all. In 16 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals.

In 17 cases owners of horses and bullocks were punished as follows for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour:—

423 animals were treated as Out-Patients by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors free of any charge at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

New Delhi,—The annual conference of the General Officers Commanding -in-Chief is proceeding here and four Army Commanders are now in Delhi—A. P.

Lunavada,—Mr. J. E. Hartshorne, Political Agent concluded on Monday a four day's visit to the State. At the State-banquet on Friday the Yararaja Saheb said that they had been passing through transitional times and it was the keenest desire of His Highness (his grandfather) not to lag bbehind.—A. P.

Rangoon,—An imposing military funeral took place on Tuesday morning when the remains of four British officers who lost their lives in the Second Burmese War were removed from the graves on the platform of the Shwedagan Pagoda and reinterred in the Cantonment Cemetery, about half a mile away to the south east of the Pagoda.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January, 22.

S S Britannia, Erikson, Liverpool.
S.S. Saminole, Jones, Australia.

DEPARTURES.

January 23.

S S Bradavon, Burgess, Hamburg.
S.S. Morocco, Marshall, Hull.
S.S. City of Salisbury, Evans, New York.

LOADING.

January 22.

Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Miho Maru for Yawata.
Steamer Tremorvah for Antwerp.
Steamer Gantoise for Antwerp.

S S Britannia:—The G T Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Saminole:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Saminole arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with a cargo of wheat.

S.S. Bradavon:—The H M Mehta Co.'s steamer Bradavon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Morocco:—The J F Co's steamer Morocco will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S.S City of Salisbury:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Salisbury will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

January 22.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—2 cases lamb skins with fur, M M T Afehar; lamp skins with fur, M M T Afehar; 9 bales tanned goat skins and 2 bales tanned sheep skins H R Rehamanbhoy and Co; 6 bales cow hides tanned, R Meheralli and Sons; 9 bales Indian cotton and woollen carpets R Meheralli and Sons; 4 bales pure woollen carpets A R Habibullahoff; 1 bdle pure woollen carpets F Hajioff; 12 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Ltd.; 1690 bags cotton seed M Mohanlal; 10 cwt cardomom seeds T C P A Velasarakker and Co.; 12 bales cotton and woollen cloth cutting W Noorbhoy and Co.; 27 bales cotton and woollen rags H K M Jaitha and Sons; 15 bdles per woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 4 bales goat skin tanned Meyer Nissim; 5 bdles sheep skin tanned Meyer Nissim; 1 case brassware American Express; 10 bales cow calf hides tanned Habibbhoy Multha and Co.; 1 pkg chinaware, 2 cases and 2 pkg brassware, 4 pkg. wearing apparel, 3 cases haberdashey, and 1 pkg chaik Thos Cook and Sons; 8 cases Jubbpore bricks D. Ardeshir and Co.; 2 bales fox and jackal skins Cox and Kings; 15 bales goat skins tanned. 5 bales sheep skins tanned and 1 bale cow hides tanned A. Abdulla and Co.

For Marseilles:—10 cwt. 1 cashna nuts M Esmail; 30 cwt turmetic M. Esmail; 50 cwt groundnut kernel M. Esmail; 325 bales Indian cotton raw Chachaty and Thakersey and Co.

For Varna:—35 bales cty cotton grey yarn Ismail A H Moosa Ltd.

For Constantinople:—12 bales cty cotton cold check H Khearam.

For Tunis:—15 bales ctycotton grey yarn I. David and Co.

For Alexandritta:—9 bales cty cotton grey yarn Rasiklal Shantilal and Co.; 20 bales cty cotton grey yarn Forbes Forbes Campbell.

S.S. Mewovali for Antwerp:—371 bales Indian cotton raw C Tukaram & Co.; 231 bales Indian cotton raw C Sukaram and Co

S.S. Hatimura for London:—490 bags linseed oi l cake Breul and Co; 600 bags linseed oil cake M. Bhutta and Co; 3800 bags groundnut oil cake M. Bhutta and Co.; 4050 bags linseed oil cake Kien Gwan and Co.

For Antwerp:—229 bales Indian cotton raw The Bombay Company; 230 Indian cotton raw Kilachand Devchand.

For Dunkirk:—2000 tons Dongri standard manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S.S. Croxteth Hall for Middlesbrough.—13 empty cylinders Brunner Mond and Co.

For Hull:—11200 bags cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Handan Hall for Slochbolhe:—50 bales Indian hemp raw Haridas Damodar.

For Hamburg:—1600 bags groundnut cake Haji V Oomerbhoy, 61 bags turmeric J. Dayall; 60 bags Ind. millet A Khimji and Co.; 55 bales Ind cotton raw The Patel Cottons; 391 bales Ind. cotton raw Madhavdas Omersey; 125 bales Ind. cotton raw The Bombay Company.

For Ghent:—22 bales Ind cotton raw The Bombay Company.

For Rotterdam:—1333 bags groundnut cake Haji V Oomerbhoy; 1531 bags groundnut cake J Ramchand and Co; 30 bags mustard seed J. Dayall; 55 bales Ind cotton raw Birla Bros Ltd; 2000 bags groundnuts and 1330 bags linseed cakes Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—118 bags mustard seed J. Dayall; 110 bales Ind cotton raw Arjun Khimjee and Co.

For Germany:—320 bales Ind cotton raw Toyo Mankwa Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Bradavon for Antwerp:—142 bales Ind hemp F.P Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales ind cotton raw Karsondas Narandas.

S S Sumenote for New York:—160 bags myrabollams J Moolchand.

Reward of Rs. 2,100

My mother **SRIMATI SAJON KUMARI** aged 27 or 28, fair complexion, round and medium figure having a white spot in her eyes is being missing from her residence at 156, Harrison Road, Calcutta, on the 25th December last at about 9 p.m. She was bed ridden for the last two years on account of her ailment and has been suffering since last 4 months from Nervous debility, Hysteria and mental worry, but after losing her confidence on all sorts of medical treatment she used to express her desire for divine treatment and sometimes to make an end of her all troubles by death. One of her Marwari nurse servants **HANSRAJ DAROGA** in name aged nearly forty, fair complexion, medium figure, rough and short cut hair, fribble in talk and looking, has got a black wat in the lower part of his right ear is also missing. It is presumed, that having taken advantage of her present mental state and showing temptation of her cure he has taken her away with him.

The above reward will be given to anybody who will inform me to the above address of the whereabouts and address of the said lady or both of them.

It is frequently seen that such helpless women are forbidden to return home. I shall be very grateful if any kind-hearted gentleman shows full sympathy on her and gives her such assurance that she is always welcome to her home. Her whole family is grieved for her present state of mind and sickly health, especially her little child and brother are very anxious for her.

SRI HIMMATMULL SURANA,
156, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling.)

	Remittances during the week ending 19 Jan. 1929	Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 19 Jan. 1929
Sterling purchased in India	290,000	22,365,000
(a) This includes 2,750,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.		
Total	290,000	22,365,000 (a)

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

21st Jan. 1929.

I. Consumption of Indian Cotton in Mills in "British India."

(Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act.)

	Bales of 400 lbs. During November. 1928.	1927.
Bombay Island	55,116	57,773
Ahmedabad	24,557	24,797
Bombay Presidency	93,897	96,587
Madras Presidency	14,887	16,598
United Provinces	14,508	14,351
Central Provinces and Berar	9,452	10,971
Bengal	7,260	8,256
Punjab and Delhi	4,506	4,361
Rest of British India	1,750	905
Total for British India	146,260	151,129

	1st Sept. to 30th Nov. 1928.	1927.
Bombay Island	86,037	164,880
Ahmedabad	75,480	71,485
Bombay Presidency	203,051	277,601
Madras Presidency	45,212	46,751
United Provinces	43,015	43,880
Central Provinces and Berar	28,770	27,950
Bengal	18,019	22,446
Punjab and Delhi	13,797	11,832
Rest of British India	5,007	2,825
Total for British India	356,871	433,285

2. Consumption of raw cotton in Mills in "Indian States."

	Bales of 400 lbs. During November. 1928.	1927.
Name of State.		
Hyderabad	1,329	1,272
Mysore	3,719	3,730
Baroda	4,023	3,907
Gwalior	2,720	1,900
Indore	0,004	5,379
Total	17,855	16,188
Other Indian States (Calculated from yarn production)	4,469	4,586

	1st Stpt. to 30th Nov. 1928.	1927.
Name of State.		
Hyderabad	4,151	3,518
Mysore	10,781	10,327
Baroda	11,979	11,248
Gwalior	8,626	5,991
Indore	17,717	16,237
Total	53,254	47,321
Other Indian States (Calculated from yarn production)	13,500	13,272

NEW STATION BUILDING AT MINUS

TO BE OPENED BY END OF MARCH

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

The following subjects among others were discussed at the 53rd meeting of the G. I. P. Railway local advisory committee, Bombay, on 10th January 1929:—

Grievances of Wadi Bunder forwarding agents:—This matter was brought up at a previous meeting, but the following points in connection therewith remained to be disposed of viz., (a) alleged delay in delivering railway receipts and (B) a suggestion to issue railway receipts at the scales. The chairman said that readjustment in the duties of the staff at wadi bunder had bbeen carefully examined and with the revised arrangements proposed it was anticipated that there would be a quickening in the time taken in delivering railway receipts to consigne's. The chairman said that the issue of railway receipts at the scales would involve a considerable loss of the time of the staff in waiting for work. Under the present system the men worked under better fonditions being accomodated in an office with good lighting and fans, and by concentrating the whole of the work of each shed in one office more efficient supervision was possible. It was therefore not pdeparded to introduce the system of issuing railway receipts at the scales. The chairman promised to furnish the committee with a statement in 6 months time shewing what improvements had resulted from the new arrangements.

Reservation fee for compartments:—A member asked why the railway charged a fee for reserving a whole compartment and how long the practice had been in force. The chairman said it had been in force for several years. One of the reasons why it was found necessary to charge a fee for the reservation of berths and compartments was to prevent people from reverving accommodation, not availing themselves of it, and failing to notify the railway that they did not require it.

NEW STATION BUILDING AT V. T.

In reply to question asked by a member the Chairman said that the New Station Building at Victoria Terminus would be opened towards the end of March. This new station would be used for the main line traffic.

The Chairman stated that there was no special grade of ticket collectors at Victoria Terminus and that he did not think it was in the interests eithtr of the public or of the railway to have special staff at any one statioi. Any complaint of inattention on the part of any the staff was carefully enquired into.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 22-1-1929

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a. m. 29.997 inches (.008 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.016

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 62.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.8 degrees (1.9 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 63.2 degrees 33 below normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of Wind at 8 a. m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10 10) 0

An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,100 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the colaba Observatory at hrs. 10 min. 48 yesterday (I. S. T.)

NIP THE COMMUNAL CANKER

Mr. Nariman's Appeal to Municipal Voters

The following is the interview that the Free Press of India had with Mr. K. F. Nariman, Leader of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party regarding the ensuing Municipal Elections:—

Q: What is your Election Manifesto and what promises are you making to the electors?

A: I do not believe in the efficacy or honesty of high sounding manifestoes on the eve of elections; nor should the electorate be duped by sudden and spasmodic awakening of certain members to their civic duties and responsibilities shortly before the elections as it was. In the course of the last three months preceding the elections, they try to make up for the lethargy and indifference for the last three years. These are vote-catching devices that ought not to deceive at least an intelligent and educated electorate.

So far as the case of old and sitting members seeking re-election is concerned, their past record of public service throughout the period of three years or longer ought to be the best guarantee and security for future safety, and that alone ought to be the guiding principle to the electorate in selecting of candidates.

CRITICS ANSWERED.

Q: Have you read criticism about your party in certain papers?

So far as I and my Party is concerned, we have always welcome, fair, bonafide and honest criticism from the public as such healthy criticism enabled the Party to see its faults if any, and remove them. But when the editor of a journal himself is a candidate seeking election, his editorial comments on the question of elections must be taken by the public with a great deal of caution and suspicion. He violates all sense of public decorum and certainly transgresses the limit of honest and fair journalism when in the columns of his own paper he narrates, day after day, his own and his associates' achievements and commends them to the public and winds up with an appeal to his readers and the general public to support the candidature of Mr. So and So, to wit the Editor himself and his friends, because according to the opinion of his own paper he has rendered yeomen services to the public. And as that is not enough to capture votes for self and friends, he also must make persistent efforts through the columns of the same paper, to run down his rival candidates or rival parties.

It is but natural that under such circumstances the intelligent public should attach no importance at all to such interested comments and treat them more as election stunts of the particular journalist's candidates rather than as representing public opinion in any sense.

A FORECAST.

Q. Can you give a forecast as to the strength of your Party in the new Corporation and explain why its original strength is not maintained in this Election?

A: I am confident that in the new Corporation, in spite of the wailings of its opponents and critics, the Nationalist Party will not only maintain its original strength, but will probably be stronger both in numbers and quality, because I can mention a number of candidates who though not standing on Congress ticket, will nevertheless be with the Congress Nationalists Party in the Corporation on all matters of public interest. There is no doubt that the Congress Municipal Nationalists' Party will be in the future as it has been in the past, the strongest individual party in the Corporation. I have candidates standing on Congress ticket. I can count on the support of at least 20 or more members will be with the party in the future Corporation.

WHO SHOULD BE IN PARTY.

Q: What type of candidates would you desire to have in the Corporation?

A: It may appear presumptuous on my part to venture to reply to the above query. But since you desire to know, I may frankly state that not only in the Corporation, but in public life in the country generally, I would prefer a man with average intelligence strong common sense, fair amount of education, possession proper, fearless and independent mentality courageous spirit, and one who could be relied upon to stand by the Public at critical junctures. There have been unfortunately many instances of very highly educated and cultured gentlemen in public life polished and refined no doubt, but vey often exhibiting a slavish mentality with no power of resistance.

NEVER BETRAYED PUBLIC.

Q: Would you like to give a brief survey of the work done by your party so as to enable the electorate to consider it in the ensuing elections?

A: I and my Party would rather prefer to be judged by others as regards our past work. But since deliberate efforts are being made to discredit the party. I think in fairness to the members, I may give a brief survey confining myself only to facts and not adding my own comments.

I think I can safely assert that our Party as a whole has never betrayed the popular or public cause, but has always tried to echo the public voice and sentiments in all matters in the Corporation, and we can challenge our worst critics to point out a single instance when the Party has deliberately defied public opinion and not scrupulously observed the election pledge.

SOME MAIN PRINCIPLES.

Q: Could you mention briefly some of its main principles or programme on which the Party worked in the past or proposed to work in future?

A: Although all the details would be tedious and tiresome to your readers still I do not think it would be out of place to mention a few main principles.

Municipal finances that are in a hopeless state claim the first attention. Indianisation of Services without affecting the efficiency. Introduction of Swadeshi wherever possible. Introduction of policy of prohibition and attempting to take over the transfer of the control of liquor traffic in the city from Government to Corporation. Retrenchment and uncompromising opposition to any increase in taxation or any additional burden on tax payers. Introduction of primary and compulsary education and compelling Government to make its full contribution. Purity in Municipal administration. Keeping a close watch on all departments to prevent graft and curruption. 9xposing frauds and irregularities resulting in dismissal of certain officers. Medical relief with special attention to maternity homes by formation of a special Committee of lady members. Persistent efforts to transfer the power of appointment of Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation instead of by the Government as at present. Tramway fares and attempt to nationalise public utility services and to prevent as little interference from Government as possible so as to establish a real local self-Government in the city. Sanitation and public health.

The presence of the party as a strong critic and opposition to the Executive served as a check to official vandalism, and very often the Executive considered it more advisable and discreet to drop a sheme or measure they otherwise would have introduced if they were sure of smooth sailing without the Nationalist Party, and the party has always opposed introduction of fantastic development schemes.

Again, I do not wish to be misunderstood as claiming on behalf of the Party to have achieved all those aims or principles but this gives an idea of the direction in which the Party has worked in the past and hopes to continue to work in the future if returned in sufficient strong number. In fairness to other members, I must frankly admit that many other members not strictly belonging to the Congress Party have often whole heartedly co-operated and associated with the Party in achieving the same aims and objects.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNALISM.

Q: Is it true of the Congress Party that it has deliberately adopted hostile attitude towards a certain section of the Hindu community in certain religious or communal or social matters?

A: I can say most definitely that there is no truth in this charge or allegation, and the bogey has been started again by some interested parties to cause prejudice against the party. As a party, the Nationalists have never wantonly or deliberately taken up an attitude against any section or class of any community or religion. On the contrary, as far as possible, it has attempted to keep clear of maters pertaining to a particular religion or community though individual members have perfect liberty to advocate particular views, but as a Nationalist Party it has strictly adhered to and will continue to adhere to one principle at all costs, viz. the equality of treatment of all classes, sects and sections of citizens; either in the distribution of civic amenities, comforts and benefits or enjoyment of civic rights and privileges, there shall not be any distinction or discrimination, and as far as possible greater attention shall be paid to the needs and comforts of illiterate poorer masses or labouring classes than the upper few because the latter are more capable of looking after their affairs. That attitude is often misconstrued or misunderstood by some as hostility to a particular class or creed.

I hope the above explanation will remove any misunderstanding on the subject.

PARTY SYSTEM.

Q: Do you thing that existence of party system is beneficial or necessary in the present constitution of the Corporation?

A: I think it is necessary and beneficial from the public point of view, particularly when the Commissioner i. e., the head of the Executive is appointed by Government and is at times amenable to foreign influence. We must also remember that so long as the system of Government nomination and the appointment of Commissioner by Government continues, there will always be a party in the Corporation more or less allied to Government and with the Executive. The last Commissioner at times frankly relied upon a section of the Corporation as his party and with the assistance of that bloc often carried measures in spite of popular opposition. To counteract that position it is quite essential to have a popular party of opposition to voice the sentiments of the people whenever it is in conflict with the Executive and the Commissioner's party. To give one instance, the presentation of addresses to Viceroys, Governors and Royalties. Although the public sentiment on the subject is entirely changed and the citizens strongly oppose such presentation, still in the teeth of united public opposition the antiquated practice is still maintained and on such occasion at times the Nationalist Party is the only body in the Corporation raising a protest and thus re-echoing public sentiment on the subject. Where there is a party pledged to support the Executive, an opposition party is quite essential and necessary.

APPEAL TO VOTERS.

My final appeal is to all citizens of all communities not to allow their good judgment to be influenced by parrot cries of fanatic journals or individuals who raise a banner of communalism and claim the support on communal or sectarian grounds. Particularly to the smaller communities like the Parsees and Christians, the policy is suicidal and disastrous, and I consider him the worst enemy of the country and community who tries to exploit the situation and utter such unpatriotic and senseless cries of "Parsees for a Parsee" or "Christians for a Christian" etc. The interests of the whole city and the welfare of all the citizens must be above any particular section or community. The City Corporation is the only institution in the City and one of the very few in the country that has been thoroughly comopolitan in its outlook and nonsectarian or noncommunal in its methods and above all has kept a most harmonious and brotherly inter-communal associations. Every patriotic citizen, either a voter or a member who has the interests of the city at heart will always try to maintain that high and noble tradition and hence this first sinister attempt to pollute that body by communal canker ought to be nipped in the bud and all who claim popular support on communal or sentimental ground ought to be booted out of public life of this city.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

HARD COURT TOURNEY

A large crowd was attracted to the Kennedy Sea Face courts yesterday to witness further play in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament, and another twelve matches were decided. The tennis was again mediocre all the matches being decided in straight sets, but the presence of Japanese players undoubtedly added interests to the day's play. It is always worth while watching this sporting class of player, and during the past few years they have established a reputation which is enviable. One who especially impressed was K. Youshimatsu. He was pitted against that redoubtable player J. Harvey, but ran out a comfortable winner. Taken and Take similarly did not have much difficulty in their respective matches, while Shellenberger also showed good form by disposing of his opponent very easily giving away only one game.

THE RESULT

K. Youshimatsu Beat J. Harvey 6:1 6:4
Y. Taku Beat A. H. Essa 6: 1 6: 3
M. Take Beat K. V. Rao 6: 0 6: 1
H. Kohlhoff Beat B. C. Mehta 6: 2 6: 3
H. R. Shellenberger Beat M. D. Purohit 6: 1 6: 0
G. C. Wilson Beat V. P. Iyengar 6: 0 6: 3
H. T. Hewson Beat H. T. Parekh 6: 3 6: 2
T. S. Vyas Beat T. K. Sanghani 6: 3 6: 9
V. V. Bhadkamkar Beat S. P. Rao 6: 3 7: 5
C. T. Randive Beat R. S. Samsi 6: 1 7: 5
N. R. Suvarna Beat J. R. D. Tata 6: 1 6: 3
Harisinh W. O. R. N. Bhagvat.
N. R. Soman Beat C. N. Thosar 6: 2 6: 4

TO-DAY'S MATCH

The first matches commence at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

HINDU GYMKHANA COURT No. 1.
J. L. Tomlinson v/s. G. V. Jakhi followed by
L. Bunyan v/s. C. Gonsalves.

COURT No. 2.
D. M. Khatac v/s. Lt. Deshpande, followed by
M. G. Kamat v/s. T. W. Brough.

COURT No. 3.
I. S. Makhijani v/s. R. J. Hamilton, followed by
B. Govindrao v/s. Sheshappa.

COURT No. 4.
R. A. Sanedon v/s. T. H. Vakil, followed by
A. M. Pinto v/s. A. R. Wood.

On the first available Hindu Gymkhana Court at 5 p.m.
K. P. Dhargalkar v/s. R. A. Wagle.
B. D. Jog v/s. R. H. E. Nagarwalla.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA COURT.
C. N. Mehta v/s. Sarfaraj Ali, followed by
J. B. Kirk v/s. E. W. D'Cunnha.

ISLAM GYMKHANA COURT.
C. T. Randive v/s. Harisingh.

"AT HOME" TO RAJAH SAHEB OF MUNAGALA.

To meet Sree Rajah Nayani Venkata Rangarow Bahadur Garu Rajah Saheb of Rangarow Bahadur Garu Rajah Saheb of Munagala, the Great Patron of Telugu Literature, who has returned from Europe, the President and Members of the Bombay Andhra, Association will be At Home to him to-day (Wednesday), at 5-45 p.m., (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

An address of welcome publicly congratulating the Rajah Saheb on his recent success in the Privy Council will also be presented to him.

GADKARI DAY AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Govindagraj Mandal, an anniversary of late Marathi Poet Ram Ganesh Gadkari will celebrated in the Dadar English School to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m (S. T.). Lectures of Messrs. K. S. Thackeray, Deorao Naik, M. B. Deshmuk, B. V. Warerkar and Miss Hirabai Dixit will be delivered on "Social Literature of late Poet Gadkari."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 5, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 59. The total mortality this day last year was 67.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Garden Party at Government House, Malabar Hill, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Public meeting on the ensuing Municipal Elections, Princess Street, near Khadi Bhandar, at 9 p.m. Seth Narayanlal Bansilal to preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. H. P. Mody has been returned unopposed as the representative of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association on the Municipal Corporation.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when P. Dwejandanathjee and others will deliver a lecture on "Soul in trees or not."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The annual general meeting of the Chamber will be held on Saturday (the 26th instant), at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), i.e. 1-50 p.m. (B. T.) in the Office of the Chamber.

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE.

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "The Conception of God." The lecture is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Erie Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

Superscribed Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a cinema film demonstration on "Why Die of Cholera" will be given by Mr. C. K. R. Panikker in Kothichawadi Chawl, Girgaum, (oppo. Majestic Cinema) to-day and to-morrow (23rd and 24th instant), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). Diwan Bahadur A. K. Pai will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macdougall" left Liverpool, outwards, on the afternonon of the 20th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macfadyen" left Suez, outwards, on the evening of the 19th instant.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Ellora" is expected to arrive here from Mombasa on Tuesday morning, the 29th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, 23rd January.

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.
Close Down.
11-0 a.m. a.m.—European Gramophone Records.
11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.
12-0 noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.
A South Indian Concert. 7-0 p.m.—Miss Rajambal—Vocal Music.
7-20 p.m.—B. S. Gangadharrah—Vocal Music.
7-40 p.m.—"Jalpesan"—Vocal Music.
8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate. Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices.
8-30 p.m.—Interval.
9-0 p. m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.—"In Lighthearted Mood" by Constance Preston and the Station ensemble. Ensemble. March, "Hurrah Boys", "Lecalle", Intermezzo, "Neath African Skies", "Jessel"; A Super-Medley "Snacks in Bars", "Egerer". Constance Preston. Will give "Lighthearted Excerpts" from A. P. Herbert and A. A. Milne. Ensemble. Valse, "Wine, Women and Songs", "Strauss" Fantasia on "Old Drinking Songs", "Bacchanalia", "Finck". Constance Preston. In further "Lighthearted Excerpts." Ensemble. Tango Valse, "The Dansant", "Fletcher"; Danee, "Danse Africaine", "Gamse".

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 23, 1929

A minor edition of Miss Mayo has been to this country, has wandered about, but her researches into the Indian drains have not yet been set up in a book. Perhaps she is hunting for a suitable title.

* * *

A Mrs. McKnight has been giving her impressions about India to the "New York Herald". When her series in finished, some anti-Indian propaganda agency will no doubt issue them in book form.

* * * *

A new and convenient instrument can thus be ready for British politicians to damn the Indian case for self-government. "Mother India" is already old.

"If British rule were withdrawn from India the different racial or religious groups in that country would destroy one another"—thus Mrs. McKnight, President of the White River Lumber Company of Grand Rapids (Mich.) and successor to Miss Mayo in the great cause of serving British Imperialism.

* * * *

But we have heard this story about warring races and the Pax Britannica which alone keeps them off the battle-field pretty often, by now. Haven't we? Why can't these drain-inspectors give us something new in research?

* * * *

Boy who made First Mouth-organ.
Effect of Father's Punishment.
Press Headlines.

That was a very musical way of taking revenge on old Dad for the spanking he gave, wasn't it?

* * * *

"How are you getting on with your husband, dear?"

"Oh, splendidly. I never find him at home, and he never finds me out."

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures Unchanged.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 22.

The New York futures market opened steady with a rise of 1 point. Later on the market improved 3 points at 11 p.m. After ruling steady for some time the market finally closed unchanged.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

There have been no prominent features in the market except little covering before to-morrow's ginning report. The market opened at a decline of 2 points and closed unchanged.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.
11 p.m.

The local market ruled quiet and steady, the prices fluctuated within a narrow limit of annas four. Broach A./M closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 360/4/0

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	20.15
To-day's Opening Rate	20.16
Difference	plus 01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.15
Difference	nil.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.44
To-day's Opening Rate	10.42
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.44
Difference	nil.
Broach Expectation	Rs. 360 0 0

LILLIAN GISH IN "ANNIE LAURIE"

—:o:—

AT THE CAPITOL

An arresting romance vividly recalling the inveterate feud of the ancient Scottish clans, is being finely depicted on the screen at the Capitol this week. The picture has a perfect historic setting and the warring Campbell and Macdonald claus of the reign of William the Third display their perpetual hatred and take us into the picturesque highlands of Scotland, where ultimately in the Valley of Glencoe the final tragedy of the horrible massacre is enacted. The film has a happy ending and removes the bitterness and pathos that marked the culminating point in the history of Campbells and Macdonalds in Scotland as depicted in fatal Glencoe. Though the end is rather unhistoric, it brings unbounded delight and joy to the audience, held throughout with a sense of awe and real dread. Miss Lillian Gish, that picture of angelic innocence and modesty on the silver stage, admirably acts the heroine's part of "Annie Laurie"—a character made so inspiring and charming in the works of Robert Burns and in the annals of Scotish Song and romance. Norman Kerry as Ian MacDonald inspires the audience with his rich code of honour and fidelity. The bagpipes at the Capitol supplied to heighten the grandeur of the romantic film, call to mind the stirring scenes of the marches of the Highland clansmen. Those who want to witness a really historical and exceedingly romantic picture packed with breathless interest and highly-strung sensation, would lose a golden opportunity if they fail to see "Annie Laurie" at the Capitol this week. As it is impossible to cope with the rush of spectators during the ordinary two shows, owing to the unprecedented interest of School-children and College students in this fascinating and historic film, the management of the Capitol run an extra show daily at 4 o'clock mainly with a view to afford opportunities to the latter.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

MR. DOST MAHOMED KHAIRAZ'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Dost Mahomed Gulam Hussein Khairaz is contesting the municipal election from "E" ward.

Mr. Abubaker Beg Mahomed and Mr. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed are contesting Municipal election from "E" ward.

The report that Bacha-i-Sakao has been murdered is incorrect.—A.P.

Paris—Marshal Foch has much improved.—Reuter.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

	London, Jan. 22.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
Less	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 3 0
Less	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 22.
1st Settlement	59 3 0
2nd Settlement	59 5 0

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

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Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 23, 1929.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

—:o:—

The approaching Municipal elections have given to the discussion of the Corporation's Budget a zest which it has often lacked. Nor are the finances of the Corporation as disclosed in the Budget calculated to lull the members into silent complacence. Mr. Boman-Behram, who presented the Budget, only succeeded in making the Corporation feel a little relieved that things were not worse and that there was to be no fresh taxation. But even the qualified optimism was short-lived. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta soon dragged into light some of the graver features of the financial situation. He pointed out that huge liabilities were impending in respect of compulsory education and the drainage scheme in the northern parts of the City, neither of which items could be indefinitely postponed. With such liabilities to meet, he said, not to mention the 'white elephant of the Development Department,' few could be so bold as to say that the finances were quite satisfactory. Dr. Viegas stated the plain bitter truth when he observed that with a third of the Corporation's revenue swallowed up by the debt charges and a fourth by the establishment charges, precious little was left for essential services and amenities.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, the new Commissioner, made an able, lucid and exhaustive speech, his first on the Budget. He too admitted that, though the position was not one of unrelieved gloom, it did not call for any "undue jubilation" but rather for "great circumspection and a certain amount of conservatism in the incurring of future capital expenditure." The mild warning, let us hope, will have the right effect. But he was not very wise in some of his specific criticisms of what he regarded as extravagance or in his sweeping remarks on democratic finance. "A democracy shouts loudest for economy," he said, "and works hardest towards extravagance." The charge is not new and when the claims of the many deserving poor are stressed, there would always be some who would oppose the claims on the ground of economy. Mr. Dalal himself regards the small increase of pay of the primary teachers as extravagance. But he has not much to say against the establishment charges at the top. He did not state the whole truth when he said that "the man at the top is fair game because he has only one vote just as the poor or the schoolmaster." The man at the top may have not even one vote but he has all along controlled a hundred if not a thousand votes, else the history of the Corporation might have been different. Mr. Dalal contrasted the Bombay Corporation's cost of educating a pupil with that in Madras or Calcutta. Why not contrast the figures for other departments also?

The new Municipal Commissioner made a good point when he said that the standards of the counting house were not the sole standards to be applied in gauging the ultimate results of public expenditure. Referring to the results of the Development policy he eloquently asked: "Who shall calculate in terms of money the benefit to the people of healthier and happier surroundings? Where is the financial estimate of the thousands of square yards of parks, playing fields and roads laid out?" The Corporation has few playing fields to boast of and its attention to roads is somewhat one-sided, but we can accept the Commissioner's general view that an item of high expenditure need not be regretted if it gives a return that adds to the necessaries and amenities of civic life. But we contend that efficient primary education is also a necessary of civilised life, and none need grudge the Bombay Municipal schoolmaster the small rise in his salary. What the Corporation needs specially to remember is that first things must come first and that necessaries of civic life must be preferred to mere elegancies. The Corporation has not exhausted the possibilities of wise retrenchment and equitable distribution of its revenue among its various departments.

THE BUBBLE BURSTS

It used to be presumed by a number of "Moderate" politicians in Iraq that Britain remained in Iraq for the good of the Iraquis, that her protestations of friendship towards the Iraqui ideal of gaining complete independence were real and that the British "assistance" to Iraq would, sooner than later, result in Iraq's being able to stand on her own legs. The resignation of the present Iraqui Cabinet and the difficulty that King Feisul is understood to experience in forming a new one are significant indications that even amongst the bourgeois elements in Iraq which hitherto looked with friendly eyes on the British connection, disillusionment has set in. The bubble has burst. The Anglo-Iraq Agreement now stands revealed to the population of Iraq, high and low, in all its sinister implications. The warning which the "Baghdad Times", the spokesman and apologist for British Imperialist interests in the country, has presumed to issue to the Iraquis will only add fuel to the fire of popular discontent against Britain. The journal has the effrontery to assert that "the impatience for the attainment of national independence is not an unworthy quality", but it asks the Iraquis "to temper impatience with some practical recognition of Iraq's economic and strategic situation." Populations who live under the "subject portions" of the British Empire, be it in Egypt or India, are always treated to similar advice and the fact that Iraq is being given a dose of it shows that in British eyes Iraq is only another Egypt. Whichever body of politicians in Iraq elect to embark upon the venturesome task of administering the country in a manner which Britain will approve, shall have to swallow the bitter pill of accepting the arrogant British contention that the higher command of any troops in the country "shall be held only by officers nominated or approved by Britain." They will have to enter upon a tortuous course of negotiations with British authorities to decide "the future ownership of the railways or the Port of Basrah." No self-respecting body of men in Iraq will accept Britain's humiliating conditions. It is extremely likely that the impasse in Iraq will not be of short duration.

IN THE MELTING POT.

Politics are in the melting pot at present in Afghanistan; very much so, indeed. But the latest news indicates that there is good foundation for the belief held in quarters which can base their opinion on an intimate and personal knowledge of conditions of rule under Amanullah's regime, the belief that he will regain power and proceed cautiously, a sadder but a wiser man, on his great work of national reconstruction. Whether Bachai-Sakao, the rebel chief who donned upon himself the mantle of a Ghazi is killed by a housemaid or is busy, amidst all the tribulations of retaining a rickety royal seat, to keep his pretty wife under strict 'Purdah,' is largely irrelevant to the political issue in Afghanistan. What is relevant is that the British authorities rendered prompt assistance to Amanullah's elder brother in escorting him safely out of Kabul and assisting him in his union with the intrepid monarch at Kandahar, that Britain has announced that nothing will please her better than stable rule in Afghanistan and that large numbers of trained troops are flocking to Amanullah's standard. Lovers of reform in every country will watch with sympathetic interest his return to power and will wish that the progress of that re-attainment of power will be rapid.

INDIA'S AWAKENED WOMEN

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PATNA CONFERENCE

(BY A LADY VISITOR.)

(It will be recalled that Mrs. Y. Hirlekar of Bombay recently summarised in the "Chronicle" the achievements of the All-India Women's Educational Conference at Patna held there during the first week of this month. The following impressions are from an Indian lady who is engaged in educational work in the United Provinces and was a deeply interested visitor at the Conference.)

The third All-India Women's Educational Conference is over and rushing away in the train from Patna, memories and ideas rush on in my brain. It was with keen enthusiasm and a longing to criticise sympathetically that I went as a visitor to the Conference. Many disappointments awaited me but the one note struck at the Conference was that of the determination and the courage of the women of India, who are wide awake and will not rest till they have destroyed what they do not want and built up the New India they dream of. Mistakes they will surely make; nothing is well done without struggle, but one thing is certain. No one can now put to sleep the awakened womanhood.

PASSING RESOLUTIONS.

"What did you do at the Conference?" a friend asked me. The first answer on my lips was, "We passed resolutions." To speak frankly, that is what we did. We want to do certain things, we shall approach the Government to do or not to do certain things—— was that not all we did there? I search my diary to find one little mention of some real constructive work done and there is absolutely not a single one. How sad! I am going to be a pessimist, if you like to call me one, (but to tell the truth, I am not one, and shall pat you on the back after pointing out all your weaknesses). We passed resolutions. There were 18 on the paper. There was not time to get them all through. Some were dropped. Some, I hear, are left over to the next year. "How did you pass them" my friend asked me. "In a most unbusinesslike way" I was forced to answer. May I suggest that all our leaders should take a training in carrying on business meetings?

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya is very capable and added to her capacity are the two great essentials of a leader, a trained voice and a keen sense of humour, but she too like the others lacks the knowledge and practice of carrying on a real business meeting. No one can ever forget the uproar and disturbance that took place when the debate about separating the educational and social reform work was started. That uproar showed me two things, the intense enthusiasm could not be kept under control and the utter lack of the leader's capacity to conduct as business meeting. The first is to be admired. Inspite of keeping them shut in 'purdah', inspite of the language difficulty, inspite of the natural strain, some of them must have felt in trying to follow intelligently the proceedings of the Conference, the ladies who attended showed the real interest they took in life by getting very excited in that meeting. The second shows a weakness, which many Indian ladies, who are called upon to lead, imagine they have not got. It does not take long to learn how to carry on a business meeting and may I point out that it is absolutely necessary to learn it if we wish to make any impression on the public?

LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

Then to turn to another side of it. I heard the greatest praise of the members of the Reception Committee by all the delegates but there were occasions when I remembered the story of Akbar and Birbal. Once Akbar was putting some scent on his handkerchief. A drop of it fell to the ground and quite unconsciously, Akbar stooped down and rubbed it to his fingers. Birbal smiled at that and Akbar thought, "He thinks that I am a miser and laughs because I was afraid to waste a drop of scent. I will show him that he is wrong." The next day, he filled a tank with that scent, and asked the public to take as much of it as they liked. When Birbal arrived, Akbar smiled at him condescendingly but Birbal went up to him and said, "You cannot make up by filling a tank that which you lost by a drop." All the magnanimity and the graciousness of the Conference was spoilt by the Standing Committee members being asked by whosoever it was, to go down and sit with the delegates and by some of them taking it as a big offence and walking out and by all the fuss that followed till they were up on the dais again the next day. It was also spoilt by some of the delegates being told by the persons in charge that they had to look after their own conveniences about post, etc., in a place which was absolutely new to them. It was again spoilt by the utter indifference and a sense of superiority which a few leaders showed in contrast to the sense of happy comradeship which the Dowager Ranisaheb of Mandi showed.

WHY FOLLOW MEN SHEEPISHLY?

There is another point I must mention. After making it quite clear that visitors should not vote, the meetings ought to have been kept open for both delegates and visitors. Many visitors came from long distances and were keen on taking part in the proceedings. There was no point in keeping them out at some of the most interesting meetings. Business at these meetings should also be elastic. There is no point in sticking to tradition. We must have the courage to do what is right with commonsense whether other people have done it before us or not. There was, for instance, the question as to whether the honorary members should have the power to vote and there was opposition to it because men do not allow the honorary members to vote in their clubs. But these are made honorary members because they have done some valuable work and the point is lost if one merely follows the custom prevalent in the men's clubs.

A PATHETIC TOUCH.

I tried to get at the feeling of the Behari ladies about this Conference and diametrically opposite answers came to my questions. There was a set in which I met a lady, who wanted to know why we should break Purdah, whether we could not work in Purdah and do good work. Another felt deeply insulted because every bit of the proceedings was not carried on in Hindi and no excuse about the difficulty of translating the Constitution or the lack of time at our disposal could make it up. But the climax was reached when a lady, who was a visitor and had therefore no power to vote, nor could intelligently follow the proceedings, said, "I think I will go home and consult my people and then give my vote to-morrow."

On the other hand, was the set of keen enthusiastic Behari ladies who did all their very best to make the Conference the success that it was and was eager to pass a resolution of censure because Behar is the only backward province which has not given suffrage to its women and wanted to see that better provisions were made for the women labourers working in the many mines of Behar "Backward Behar" some one called it but may I remind my friends that in that backward Behar are ladies like Mrs. S. K. P. Sinha, who came out of Purdah at this age to appear before the Age of Consent Committee and answered every question to the point like any of these modern educated ladies would? It has also ladies like Mrs. Durga Prasad, who for the first time had the courage to stand in an open assembly of men and women at the Wheeler Institute and read an address. I would think twice before I call it backward Behar again.

PLEASANT MEMORIES.

I have pleasant memories of the trip to Nalanda and of a few contracts with the delightful Dowager Ranisaheba of Mandi and Shrimati Saraladevi Chaudharani, our Grand Old Indian Lady They have set an example to the others by mixing freely with old and young, rich and poor, educated and uneducated. It was a lesson to see the Ranisaheba pick up the leaf which served her as a plate after the meal at Nalanda and throw it away at a distance after seeing that the place where she ate was perfectly clean.

One passes many Behari villages on the way to Nalanda and my mind made pictures of the real constructive work, educational and social, Indian women could do in those villages. Inspite of merely passing resolutions the Conference was a great success because the enthusiasm seen at such gatherings is not of the type, that wastes itself on words. The Indian women have taken only three years to know each other's views and to put them down on paper so as to form a real band of workers. The Mahomedan ladies were seen with their Hindu sisters—and the educated ladies among those of high social position.

Is it now too much to expect that at the next meeting at Bombay we shall have crowding in reports from the various local secretaries telling of the efforts they have made to bring the teachers and the parents together and the practical results of such gatherings? Is it too much to expect that reports of real constructive work done shall be read there so that the fame of such work will spread over the whole of India till every child is well educated and well dressed, till every woman takes her right place in the home and the society and India, which shall be free without but shall first of all be really free within?

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Peace consists, not in relentless preparations for destruction, but in the pursuit of the constructive tasks of the world. The difference between the "peace" of the old order and real peace is the difference between an agreement, tacit or avowed, not to fight and a joint determination to work together."

A. GREENWOOD.

The Awful Crime.

According to a special cable to the "Englishman" of Calcutta, "British Indian firms have been guilty of an awful crime. The correspondent who sends the special cable, quotes extensively from an article in the "Morning Post" that trusted friend of India whose desire to help Indians gradually, gradually to enjoy the benefits of "self-government" as England understands the phrase in relation to a subject country is, of course, well-known. The "Morning Post" has made the discovery that "Indian politicians are trying to frighten commercial concerns in India into a boycott of everything made in Britain." And what is the ground for the astonishing and mischievous assertion? Simply a rumour that a big order for steel has been given to German firms by an Indian commercial concern "with the stipulation that it must be of German manufacture."

India's Humble Duty.

The "Morning Post" has been eliciting "information" about the awful crime. It is careful not to divulge the source of its information, but it has stumbled across evidently upon a batch of altruistic German steel manufacturers who informed the Indian concern that the order should be placed in England as they belonged to a cartel, a manufacturing syndicate which included England. The reply of the concern is understood to have been that it was not interested in diminishing unemployment in England. The question naturally arises why it should be. According to the "Trustees" of India, of course, it is the humble duty of this country to exist in order that unemployment in England should diminish. Indians have no objection whatsoever to the excellent idea that British industry should prosper, but they have naturally the strongest objection to the theory that it must prosper at the sacrifice of India's business interests.

Disgraceful.

A deputation of the so-called Depressed Classes of Bengal had a woeful tale to tell to the Simon Conference at Calcutta. Rajah M. B. Mullick, the spokesman of the deputation, said that the Depressed Classes were compelled to live in separate villages, had no access to water even from the District Board wells, and had, therefore, to live on tank water which was often dirty. Their children, he said, were given back and separate seats in schools and were not allowed to touch "high-caste" children. And if by any chance they touched them, they were badly beaten. They were not allowed to enter even post offices. They had to wait outside, to throw their money into the post office, and post-cards and stamps were thrown to them. If even half of these statements are true, they are a disgrace alike to the people and the Government that tolerate such injustice and inhumanity. A Government or a Municipality which cannot protect these people from insult in public schools or from ill usage for using public wells cannot claim any pretentions to efficiency or justice.

Misdirected Economy.

A Committee of the Bombay Corporation has proposed in the name of economy some drastic cuts in the annual financial assistance to certain social welfare institutions in the city during the year 1929-30. Six institutions have been struck off the grant-in-aid list on the ground that they are well off. If they are really well off, that decides the matter; but if there is any doubt about their finances, it is desirable that the institutions should have at least a year's notice of the withdrawal of the grants on which they have hitherto depended. Nine new institutions that asked for a grant have been refused any assistance on the ground of the Corporation's financial stringency. But two new institutions are recommended for help and a few more could well have been added to the list so as to include institutions like the Seva Sadan's Education Department or the Depressed India Association's Free Reading Room and Library or the Vanita Vishram Training College. The sudden reduction of the grant to the Helpless Beggars' Committee from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 6,000 is also much to be regretted. We trust the Corporation will be more generous in making its final decisions.

AMANULLAH SUMMONS DURBAR

ATTEMPT TO REGAIN THRONE

INDIAN LEADERS MANIFESTO.

India will Refuse to Further Imperialist Ends

—:o:—

INAYAULLAH AT QUETTA

European Lady Praises Afghan Chivalry and Hospitality

LONDON, Jan 21.

Moscow.—A message from Herat says that large bodies of troops from Kfiandahar and Gazni regions are being concentrated at Gazni. It is reported that Amanullah intends to lead them in an attempt to regain his throne.

Meanwhile, there is some shortage of food in Kabul, and prices have risen considerably. The number of robberies is increasing. The French school was pillaged. Complete isolation of the city has resulted in the stagnation of trade, and merchants are becoming discontented, and there is a growing sentiment in favour of Amanullah.—Reuter.

AMANULLAH REHOISTS ROYAL FLAG

—:o:—

DURBAR AT KANDAHAR SUMMONED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The best-informed circles entirely discredit the reports that Habibullah has been murdered or that he began his rule with excessive cruelty. It appears impossible to stop rumours in the present unsettled state in Afghanistan. Reports through Chaman state that Amanullah has rehoisted his flag and has summoned leading men to Kandahar shortly to a Darbar.—A. P.

FIGHTING IN KABUL CEASES

PESHAWAR, Jan. 22.

Very little news is available from Kabul but it appears that Amir Habibullah's first act will be to send back to their homes large numbers of people who have crowded into Kabul from the surrounding country. Until this is done it will be difficult to keep order in Kabul City.

It is reported that Habibullah is trying by all means in his power to restore the situation in Kabul to normal, to form a Ministry and generally to consolidate his position. Fighting has ceased in Kabul area and all foreigners are reported to be safe.—A. P.

AFGHANS' HOSPITALITY AND CHIVALRY

—:o:—

EUROPEAN LADY'S TRIBUTE

Mrs. C. J. Isaacson who lately flew from Kabul to Lahore, in the course of a press interview stated:—

I could say a lot about our two month's stay in the nomad country. Naturally we will never forget our thrilling experience during those days of fighting, nor will we forget the kindness and hospitality of these Afghans shown to us on our trip through their country in our motor car. We saw them at peace time at their best, and also in war at their worst but I must call attention to the fact that even when their worst fighting natures have been uppermost, not one European has wilfully been injured or killed. These people are not as bad as they have been sometimes painted.

TRIBAL MEETING AT JELALABAD

PESHAWAR, Jan. 22.

It is reported that Ali Ahmad Jan has summoned a meeting of the local tribes to be held at Jelalabad next Friday.

One account, which may be taken as authoritative, of the fighting that recently took place in the vicinity of Kabul says that Bacha Sakko's forces wasted hardly a round of ammunition, whereas the King's troops were extremely lavish in the way they expended their ammunition both by day and night.—A. P.

FGHAN SIRDARS CONVEYED TO MEIKTILA

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

The ten Afghan Sirdars brought this evening from Calcutta were detained aboard "Ellenga" till 4 p.m. when they were conveyed to the Rangoon Station and sent away by a train to Meiktila where some other Afghan detenus are staying.—A.P.

INDIAN LEADERS' MANIFESTO ON AFGHAN SITUATION

—:o:—

WILL REFUSE TO SERVE AS INSTRUMENT OF IMPERIALIST ENDS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Local leaders including Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali and others have issued the following statement to the Press:—

"We have been watching with deep anxiety the kaleidoscopic development of an increasingly complicate and dangerous situation in Afghanistan and we are reall yafraid that these events may lead to a conflict which, in view of the intricate and complex international relationships, may grow into a world catastrophe.

WARNING TO GOVT.

If in case this unfortunate contingency occurs, the scene of the conflagration would be at our very doors. We therefore, think it our duty to warn the Indian Government of the dangerous consequences of any political or military intervention in Afghanistan which would in any way tend to violate the independence of that country.

The lead given by the Indian National Congress in its sessions at Madras and Calcutta is clear on the point. India has no quarrels with any Asiatic Power and her relation with Afghanistan is one of positive friendship.

INDIA REFUSES TO BE TOOL OF IMPTRIALISM.

India refuses to serve as an instrument in depriving any nation of her independence and liberty. India abhors the misery involved in Imperialistic wars. If, therefore, it ever comes to such a war, we the signatories deem it essential to declare plainly and unequivocally that India would detest it and her resources material or moral shall not be used for the furtherance of Imperialistic ends.

We hope that Government will realise the extreme gravity of the possible development and shall desist from placing itself and the people of India in a dangerous and embarrassing situation."

The signatories are:—Dr. M A Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Lala Shanker Lall, Arif Hasvo, Prof. Indra, F. H. Ansari, Lala Bishamber Dayal, Deshabandhu Gupta, Sardar Nanak Singh, Sheo Narain, Dr. Yudhvir Singh, Dr. Saiyed Ahmed, Onkar Nath, R Sen, Mahomed Jaffri, Manak Chand, Ram Prashad, Sardar Balwant Singh, Abdul Haq, Dewan Chaman Lall and others.—A. P.

DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S WARNING

DELHI, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the Delhi District Congress Working Committee was held to-day. It resolved that it viewed with the greatest concern the development of events in Afghanistan which may prove to be the precursor of a conflagration and in accordance with the resolution passed at the Madras and Calcutta sessions of the Congress, it deem it its duty to warn Government of the seriousness of the situation and declares that in virtue of India's relations of friendship with all the Asiatic Powers in general and the neighbourly relations with Afghanistan in particular, cemented by a long cultural and historic connection, it would strongly disapprove of any the slightest intervention in Afghan affairs on the part of the Indian or the Imperial Government which may in any way affect the independence and integrity of Afghanistan. The Committee further declares that in the event of any such intervention they would strongly oppose the exploitation of Indian resources "for this immoral end."—A. P.

KING'S PHYSICIANS IN CONFERENCE

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REMOVAL TO SEASIDE PLACE ADVISED

HIS MAJESTY WILL GO TO BOGNOR

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Following the consultation of five doctors Hewett, Rigby, Dawson, Sir Humphrey Rolleston and Sir Farquhar Buzzard the following bulletin was issued at noon to-day:

"The King had a quiet night. His Majesty's temperature has now remained normal for many days and the condition of his pulse is satisfactory. The empyema wound is small and steadily healing With returning appetite the amount of nourishment is adequate and includes solid food. Although his general strength shows improvement there is not as yet any appreciable increase in weight. We feel that the time is approching when His Majesty's removal to sea air will be advantageous."

KING TO GO TO BOGNOR.

It is officially stated that the King will go to Bognor and occupy Craigwell House placed at his disposal bp Sir Arthur du Cros. The date has not yet been fixed.

Craigwell House is situated at Aldwick village, one and half miles west of Bognor. Many offers of suitable residences were received at the Palace before doctors made their choice. It is unlikely that the King will be moved for at a least week.—Reuter.

WAHABI TRIBESMEN ATTACK AMERICAN PARTY

—:o:—

A PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY SHOT DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Basrah.—The American party consisting of Charles Crane formerly American Ambassador to China, J. O. Crane Chales Johnson Valen and Rev. Henry Bilkert, American Presbyterian Missioner at Basrah were attacked by a raiding party of Wahabi tribesmen yesterday. Rev. Bilkert was shot dead but others were not hurt.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES BEFORE CLOSING SESSION

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MR. BALDWIN ON CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Parliament re-assembled to-day for its closing session. Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons intimated that in view of the renewal of public interest in the Channel-tunnel scheme the Government had decided that time was ripe for comprehensive re-examination of the question.

He added that he would like to proceed on lines similar to those of 1924 to obtain co-operation of Party leaders in the inquiry.—Reuter.

MR. BHUTTO'S TRIAL POSTPONED

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SPECIAL MAGISTRATE TO TRY CASE

LARKANA, Jan. 22.

The case against Sardar Wahid Buksh Bhutto, M.L.A. and others could not be proceeded with to-day as the Public Prosecutor for Sind who will conduct the prosecution could not be here. The case has been fixed for the 24th instant and will be tried by Mr. Agha, Special Magistrate and Deputy Collector.—A. P.

INDIAN PIECEGOODS AND NEAR EAST MARKET

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"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ALARMED

WARNS LANCASHIRE AGAINST INDIAN COMPETITION

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Commenting on the report of the Indian Trade Mission on possibilities of export trade in Indian cotton goods, the "Manchester Guardian" says:—If the Indian millowners take the recommendations seriously and exports are increased, Lancashire will find it even more difficult than at present to sell goods in the Near East and Africa. The new competition from India will have to be faced as well as existing competition from Japan and the struggle will be unequal unless Lancashire has organisation of production and distribution similar to those of other two countries.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN TO LEARN FROM JAPAN

WEANING THE DRUG ADDICTS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Geneva.—There were over 5,000 morphino-maniacs in Korea, declared Mr. Sato (Japan) in the course of a statement before the Opium Commission as regards the Japanese Government's proposal to control the manufacture and sale of narcotics in Korea.

He declared that the experiments of curing addicts according to the system of Dr. Suo had been extremely satisfactory. Several members of the Commission congratulated Mr. Sato on his Government's action, and asked him duly to inform the Commission of the nature and results of treatment which would be of great value to other States, notably Britain where the treatment of drug addicts had not been very satisfa

On reading of the annual report of Switzerland Dr. Carriere drew attention to the substantial decrease in the manufacture and export of narcotics in Switzerland. With regard to morphine and its derivatives, the decrease exceeded 50 per cent compared with September last. Heroin showed smaller decrease. All that was manufactured was exported to France and Netherlands, 1,163 kilos to France and 1,805 kilos to Holland.—Reuter.

TRADING IN COTTON FUTURES

LIVERPOOL ASSOCIATION'S DECISION

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has decided to allow trading in cotton futures up to two years instead of one year. It was of opinion that now that currency was stabilised, the change should be of distinct advantage to continental and British spinners as hitherto a good deal of international trade has gone to America owing to one year restriction.—Reuter.

All-India Protest Day for Gujarat College Students

—:o:—

Mr. Yusuf Meherally General Secretary of the All-India Youth Congress, has issued the following statement to the press:—

The All-India Youth Congress has decided to request and the Youth Leagues and students' organisations in the country to observe Wednesday, 30th January as the All-India Students' Protest Day, to offer the sympathy of Young India to the valiant students of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, who are on strike for the last three weeks, as a protest against the fine imposed on them by Principal Shirras for keeping absent from the terminal examination on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Bombay.

It is most gratifying that out of 750 sutdents of the Gujarat College, hardly two or three students are attending class. This determination of the students and their wonderful unity have elicited praise from all quarters. Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. K. F. Nariman and other well-known leaders are supporting the students' just attitude.

It is to be hoped that all the Youth Associations in the country wil arrange meettings on the 30th instant to congratulate the brave students of the Gujerat College and to denounce the autocratic behaviour of Principal Shirras for going back on his word after the agreement was reached, and thus emphatically demonstrate that Young India is solidly behind the Ahmedabad students in their just and manly struggle.

BARDOLI SARDAR'S APPEAL OT AHMEDABAD CITIZEN'S

AHMEDABAD Jan. 22

The negotiations that were started by Sheth Mangaldas with Mr. Findlay Shirras, Principal of the Gujarat College, for a settlement of the strike have been broken off.

It is understood that Mr. Findlay Shirras agreed all the terms but reserved to himself the right to admit only those students whom he liked during the next term.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is now said to be thinking of demanding on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad that the management of the Gujarat College which was entrusted to the Government a few years ago should be given back. In case the Government does not accede to this demand, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will advise the students to boycott the Gujarat College for ever.—A. P.

IRAQ'S STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

Britain Not Willing to Relinquish Ground Gained

NONE PREPARED TO FORM CABINET

—:o:—

BAGHDAD, Jan. 21.

The Cabonet's resignation was submitted this morning and is still under the consideration of the King Faisal. All members of the Cabinet say that they are not prepared to resume office except on the basis of the demands of resigning Cabinet.

MILITARY AGREEMENT.

Britain contends that it will not be able to concede all the demands of Iraq, particularly those relating to the military agreement in view of the fact that Iraq is still unable to undertake the responsibility for defence of her own frontiers. On the other hand Britain has no objection to the continuance of the Anglo-Iraq relations on the basis of the former treaty and the former military agreement.

INDIGNANT REPUDIATION.

The acceptance of this suggestion is, however, indignantly repudiated by the Iraqi politicians who claim complete independence in desiring to curtail British control to the vanishing point. The attitude of the Opposition leaders is substantially the same as that of the late Government; consequently some difficulty is expected in the formation of a new Cabinet.

COST OF BRITISH TROOPS.

One of Britain's contentions is that the higher commands of any troops in Iraq should be held only by officers nominated or approved by Britain, while as regards the British Forces, Britain asks Iraq to pay the excess cost of their maintenance in Iraq compared with the cost of the same forces if maintained in Britain. It is noteworthy that the British Forces in Iraq to-day are virtually confined to the air force and there are no British or Indian regiments.

NO DEFINITE AGREEMENT.

It is understood that no definite agreement has yet been reached regarding the future ownership of the railways or the Port of Basrah. Another point of dispute is Iraq's share of the cost of maintenance of the British High Commissioner and his staff.

A WARNING.

In the course of an editorial the "Baghdad Times" says that the impatience for the attainment of National Ideals is not an unforthy quality, but asks the Iraqis to temper impatience with sane practical recognition of Iraq's economic and strategic situation. The paper says in the building up of the young nation, Iraqis have already much to their credit but it is not wise completely to ignore Britain's share in the birth and upbringing of Iraq. The paper warns Iraqis, whose object is the estrangement of Britain from Iraq they will fall in their purpose because Britain is never turned lightly aside from the pursuit of her definite aims while their schemes, if successful, would spell irretrievable disaster to their country and betrayal of their countrymen.—Reuter.

IRAQI PREMIER'S WIRE TO LONDON

ANGLO-IRAQI NEGOTIATIONS BREAK OFF

LONDON, Jan. 22.

It is officially announced that the Prime Minister of Iraq has telegraphed to London stating that the Anglo-Iraqi negotiations on the subject of the defence of Iraq have been broken off and that the Iraqi Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

MANMAD BOMB CASE

—:o:—

ONE ACCUSED DOWN WIHT PLAGUE

OTHER PRISONERS REMOVED TO CENTRAL JAIL

NASIK, Jan. 22.

It is reported that Manmohan Gupta, one of the accused in the Manmad Bomb case, is suffering from plague and has been removed to the Civil Hospital from the sub-jail, Nasik City. The other prisoners have also been removed to the Central Jail, Nasik Road.—A. P.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Under Rugby Union rules Newport beat Devenport Services on the latter's ground by 17 points to 5.—Reuter's Special.

RETIRED GOVT. OFFICIAL'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

—:o:—

NEW SERVANT ABSCONDING

FOUND DEAD IN BED WITH WOUND IN NECK

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

Babu Sarjudayal, a retired Government servant (76) who was the president of the Ganeshganj Arya Samaj Lucknow was found dead in his bedroom early this morning. He went to bed at the usual hour yesterday and three servants were sleeping in the house. On waking this morning two of the servants found themselves locked in and when they succeeded in getting out of their room found their master lying dead with a severe wound in the neck. The third servant, who had only recently been engaged by Babu Sarjudayal, has not yet been traced.—A. P.

HOW THE BOYCOTT WORKS

Indian Order For German Steel

—:o:—

BRITISH PRESS UPSET

LONDON, Jan. 20.

According to the "Morning Post" Indian politicians are trying to frighten commercial concerns in India into a boycott of everything made in Britain.

It is declared that information has reached London that a big order for steel has been given to German firms with the stipulation that it must be of German manufacture, despite the fact that there is a Continental cartel to which English firms are parties. It is suggested that Indian commercial firms have been given to understand that should they give orders to Britain the extremists among the politicians may oppose proposals coming before the Legislature for the raising of the existing protective duties.

POLITICAL PRESSURE.

The "Morning Post" adds that it was suggested to the representative of a British Indian firm who went to Germany in connection with a large order from India that the order should be placed in England, the Germans pointing out that there was a cartel which included England and that it would make no difference to Germany if the order were placed in England. The reply was: "My instructions are not to do anything that might diminish unemployment in England." Political pressure from India is given as the reason for this attitude.

Interviewed in London one of the heads of Tata's said the basis of orders was always strictly commercial.

—"Englishman" Special Cable.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras.—The dead body of constable attached to the Central Station was found floating in a tank at Tiruvallur to-day and removed to the mortuary. The deceased's uniform was found on the steps of the tank.—A. P.

"UNFAIR TREATMENT OF OPERATIVES"

Left At Mercy of Owners' Sweet Will

MR. BAKHALE'S EVIDENCE

Amended Standing Orders in Mills Criticised

—:o:—

The Bombay Mill Strike Inquiry Committee resumed its sitting on Tuesday morning when Mr. B. R. Bakhale, Labour representative, criticised some of the amended Standing Orders which he regarded as utterly unfair and unjustifiable. Commenting on the provisions to shut out late comers and fine operatives for petty offences, he characterised these orders as harsh and without a parallel. He pointed out that the practice obtained in railways and other workshops was that the workers were allowed a few minutes' grace. The penalty of dismissal for taking food at times other than the recess period was also extremely severe. He also opposed the rule relating to the search of operatives while leaving the mill premises. In his opinion it would be enough if only suspected persons were searched. The rule was likely to increase the bitterness in the minds of workers. In the interests of both the workers and owners it was advisable that the search order should be rescinded.

DAILY HOURS OF WORK.

As regards the daily hours of work, Mr. Bakhale gave his opinion that the actual working hours should be 9-1/4 instead of 10 as recommended in the Standing Orders. The proposal of introducing two recesses was according to him a happy one and ought to be agreeable to all.

"PLAYING OFF" OF OPERATIVES.

The rule regarding "Playing off" of operatives at the sweet will of owners was not, in Mr. Bakhale's opinion, a fair proposal. He was afraid the operation of such a rule would result in evil consequences. Under this rule, owners could close down any department or machinery when it would suit their purpose. If the owners insisted on this rule, Labour representatives would be compelled to bring in an alternative rule which would enable the workers to absent themselves from work without notice in case of some domestic calamity.

test left the mill. The mill therefore was closed down for the day.

The Jam mill which was on strike for the past few days was resumed work on Tuesday.

The situation at Sewree remained the same and the locality was well guarded by the police throughout the day.

ABOUR SITUATION IN INDIA

—:o:—

NEED FOR LINKING UP WITH INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

At a largely attended meeting of Madras Labour Union yesterday speeches were made regarding the labour situation in India by Messrs. B. Shiva Rao, President, Madras Labour Union, Earnest Kirk and few other Labour leaders. Mr. Shiva Rao in opening the proceedings said that it was necessary to make an organised effort to bring the All India Trade Union Congress to its original lines. The difficulty was that while the Communists were a well knit body with funds and energy the others were neither so well organised nor had they the advantage of funds. On several points their differences were of fundamental character. He was one of those who felt that the All India Trade Union Congress stood to gain by direct relations with the British Trade Union movement. The speaker believed strongly in linking up with the International Trade Union movement at Amsterdam. On this point as well as on the question of Nehru Report the Communist element in the Trade Union Congress had prevented suitable action being taken.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF ACTION.

Mr. Kirk who followed said that although the Communists had the same object as Trade Unionists at heart, namely, the improvement in the general conditions of work they sought to attain it by methods which Trade Unionists could not endorse. The difference was that whereas one believed in violence and unconstitutional means of action the other put its faith in non-violence and constitutional methods.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

Mr. S. R. Varadarajulu Naidu who had just returned from Poona after attending a Labour Conference organised by the National Christian Council spoke on the points which he urged before the Council namely, a 54 hour week, fortnightly wages, the institution of sick leave and various other measures.

BANK PEON ROBBED

Babu Babaji, a sepoy employed in the International Banking Corporation has reported to the police that on Monday at about 10 p.m. he was walking along Parel Road when he was pounced upon by some persons and relieved of ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 210. The police have arrested four persons.

NEW CHINA MILL AGAIN CLOSED DOWN

There was again a slight disturbance in the New China Mill on Tuesday in consequence of which the mill was closed down for the day. It appears a Mahomedan jobber who it was alleged was the cause of trouble between the Hindu and Mahomedan workers was dismissed some time ago by the mill management. He was again reinstated on Tuesday and the Hindu workers as a pro-

SENSATION IN LAHORE SEDITION CASE

—:o:—

DEFENCE COUNSEL WITHDRAWS

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OBJECTS TO DR. ALAM'S QUESTIONS

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

At the resumed hearing of the case on a charge of sedition against Ramchandra today Dr. Mohd Alam, Counsel for the defence retired from th ecase.

He was subjecting one of the Goverament translators to a searching cross-exmination as to his capacity as an expert in translation by putting to him Persian and Urdu passages and the Public Prosecutor objected on the ground that it was not a proper test for the translation of the simple language of speech. The Court having disallowed the questions counsel said he would retire from the case.

The Court adjourned the case until the 25th, to allow the accused to produce other legal assistance. The accused however declared his intention of moving the High Court for a transfer.—A. P.

DELHI AIR CLUB

—:o:—

VICEROY AND LADY IRWIN TO VISIT

DELHI, Jan. 22.

The members of he Delhi Flying Club are holding a meeting at the Royal Air Force Aerodrome, New Cantonment, next Monday afternoon when the Viceroy will open the Club and Lady Irwin will name the new aeroplanes.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR DR. MUTHU'S SANATORIUM

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

An appeal signed by Rajah of Kollengode, Dr. Ansari, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Jamal Mahomed, Dewan Bahadur Arogiaswami Mudaliar M.L.C., Sir A. P. Patro, A. Rangaswami Iyengar M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur T. Ranga Chariar, Dr. Rangachari, R. K. Shanmugum Chettiar M.L.A. and K. C. Roy M.L.A. has been issued to the public supporting Dr. C. Muthu's appeal for financial help towards the construction if a Sanatorium at Thambaram for the treatment of tuberculosis. Ever since the foundation was laid in April last year building operations have been proceeding so that at present half the number of wards together with the Medical Officers quarters, the servants quarters etc are in process of completion. The whole cost of the Sanatorium and other buildings is estimated at one and a half lakhs of rupees of which Dr. Muthu has so far received subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1700 whereas more than Rs. 32,000 have already been spent on the buildings and a similar sum remains to be paid for work already done. Convinced of the great havoc consumption is causing in this country Dr. Muthu left his Sanatorium work in England and came to India purposely to undertake this philanthropic work.—A. P.

INAYATULLAH REACHES QUETTA

QUETTA, Jan. 22.

Ex-King Inayatullaah and party arrived here this morning and proceeded to Kandahar.—A. P.

DELHI ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

AGENDA FOR OPENING DAY

VICEROY'S SPEECH TO BE BRIEF

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The agenda for the opening day of the Assembly is nearly complete. The speech of the Viceroy is expected to occupy about half an hour, during which period His Excellency will review the political situation in India and draw attention to certain aspects of Bills that are to come up for discussion.

It is expected that references will then be made by the Party leaders to the deaths of Mr. S R Das and Lala Lajpatrai. Although Mr. Das was not a member of the Assembly, he took part in several debates as a Member of the Executive Council.

The official business will include a motion for the filling of the vacancy on the Public Accounts Committee by Sir George Schuster, a motion to be proposed by Sir B. N. Mitra for the vacancy of the Advisory Committee of his Department to be filled and another to be proposed by Mr. G S Bajpai for the election of a member to sit on the Committee for the Institute of Science, Bangalore.—A. P.

FINANCE STANDING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES SANCTIONED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Standing Finance Committee held a session to-day when Sir George Schuster, the new Finance Member, presided. Those present included Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Haji, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Mr. Moore, Mr. Sarda and Sardar Gulab Singh.

The committee is understood to have considered a number of proposals for grants emanating from the Education Department and the Central Board of Revenue.

GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES.

The Committee is reported to have sanctioned all the proposals put forward by the Education Department including a grant of Rs. 25,000 supplementary demand each for the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh University and the Delhi University. This grant of Rs. 25,000 brings the grant in the case of the Delhi University to a total of Rs. one lakh for the current year which is the figure recommended by the Delhi University Enquiry Committee report. Government have not, however, formulated yet their views on the report.

It is also learnt that grants for moreign scholarships for training in forestry were favourably considered but the departmental case was not entirely accepted in respect of a special appointment in the Archaeological Department.

FOR BENEFIT OF LASCARS AND OFFICERS.

The Central Revenue Boards demand for a grant roused, in some cases, criticism and it is understood, that both the Bombay and the Burma Governments are to be asked to submit a scheme which would benefit both lascars and officers out of the funds realised from Sunday fees.—A. P.

JAPAN BENDS TO INEVITABBLE

—:o:—

ACCEPTS CHINA'S SOVEREIGNITY OVER MANCHURIA

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Tokio.—Speaking at the Diet, to-day, Baron Tanaka, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasised that Japan would respect the sovereignty of China over Manchuria, and do her utmost to preserve the principle of open door and equal opportunity. At the same time, Japan was determined to take appropriate steps should the state of affairs arise in Manchuria which was likely to disturb local tranquility and jeopardise Japan's vital interests.—Reuter.

SPLIT IN C. P. NATIONALIST PARTY

—:o:—

MR. G. R. PRADHAN RESIGNS

MR. KHAPARDE'S VERSION OF SITUATION

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

Mr. G. R. Pradhan has resigned from Mr. Khaparde's Nationalist Party. According to reports current in the lobby Mr. Pradhan's main reason is that Mr. Khaparde and certain other members of the Nationalist Party recently promised in the course of their attempts to bring about the downfall of the Rao-Kedar Ministry one of the two Ministerships to persons outside the party without consulting the members.

Attempts are again being made to form a ministry.—

Mr. Khaparde, the leader of the Nationalist Party, states that Mr. Pradhan's resignation has not yet reached him. He adds that it is not true that a Ministership was promised to anybody outside the Party. The decision entirely rests in the hands of the Party.

The Nationalist Party, as it is constituted, is entirely of one mind and solid and as regards the view said to have been held by Mr. Pradhan that it seemed possible that a Ministry formed by the present Nationalist Party would be likely to co-operate with the Simon Commission. Mr. Khaparde says that there is no likelihood of the Nationalist Party's deciding to co-operate.—A. P.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day it was decided to circulate Mr. Rewi's Land Revenue Amendment Bill, Mr. Thakurdas's Local Self-Government Amendment Bill, Mr. Kale's University Amendment Bill and Mr. Puley's Maternity Benefit Bill to obtain public opinion. he house then adjourned till tomorrow.

A scene from "Young Ascetic"—a Gujarat Production—showing next week at Krishna Cinema.

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL

MISS GRACE BORROUGHS WARM APPRECIATION

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, President of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal, has received the following letter from Miss Grace Borroughs:—

Taj Mahal Hotel, Jan. 10.

Dear Lady Laxmibai,—I was very pleased to see the excellent work done by the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal. Adult education has been progressing in the West as an important factor in national advancement; and this movement is all the more necessary in a country like India where illiteracy prevails to an appalling extent. I am glad that this problem is being successfully tackled by your institution among the women of the Gujarati community.

From what I was told about it by Mr. Dhirajlal Shah, and from what I saw at the Art and Crafts Exhibition, the beautiful "Garba-dance" and other functions on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of your Mandal, I can confidently say that it is the premier institution of its kind in India.

I was specially impressed with the particular attention paid by your Mandal to the development of the artistic sense and handicrafts. I am glad that your appeal for funds has met with a ready response from the public, and I know that your own generous contribution is the most encouraging.

I must congratulate you as the President of the Mandal, and also Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, the enthusiastic Secretary, Mr. Bhawanidas Motiwalia and other worker for bringing the Mandal to its present prosperous position. I thank you all most sincerely for the kindness and courtesy shown to me.

NEXT MONDAY'S CONCERT.

Miss Borroughs will give a full repertoire of her Indian, French and Japanese dances at a concert in aid of the Mandal at the Excelsior Theatre, on Monday (28th instant), 9-30 p.m., when besides the Bombay Chamber Orchestra, the programme includes Indian songs and instrumental music.

She sails for America on the 30th instant.

TALES OF AUSTRALIAN BOOM

British Youth's Narrates Sorry Experience

KARACHI, Jan. 21.

When the steamship "King Cadwallan" arrived in Karachi harbour on Saturday morning with a cargo of wheat from Australia the Captain reported the discovery of three stowaways on board 24 hours after the ship left Fremantle. Their names are John McIntyre of Glasgow aged 20 baker, Thomas Norman Cubhan of Oallsend-on-Tyne, 4, cabinet maker, and Samuel William Dudley of Wednesbury, aged 20, tube fitter.

SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative this morning the three stowaways said they had been in Australia in search of employment for the last eighteen months. They went there during the boom fully believing the tales that had reached England of the wealth and prosperity that awaited emigrants from England to Australia.

Within a few days of arriving in Australia their dreams were shattered for they discovered that their training and avocations were quite unsuitable to the conditions prevailing in Australia. It was with difficulty that they could obtain one meal daily and towards the latter end of their stay in Fremantle they were reduced to existing on three meals in all for seven days.

MAD WITH HUNGER.

Mad with hunger and utterly destitute they decided to secret themselves aboard the ship "King Cadwallan" in the belief that the ship was bound for England and not for Karachi only. They were discovered by an African fireman in the engine room and handed over to the Captain. The stowaways added that their advice to prospective British emigrants to Australia was that they should not go to the country as already there were a hundred stranded in a pitiable condition in every town. There was work for certain classes such as plasterers, masons and those with knowledge of diary and poultry farming but no other trades.

The local Government has directed the Captain to take the three stowaways back to Fremantle when he sails a few days hence.

LURE OF THE SEA.

Another stowaway was discovered on Board the steamship "Reynolds" when she arrived in Karachi harbour yesterday morning with a cargo of wheat from Australia. He is a sturdy looking boy of fifteen years named Charles Beere, son of one of Australia's wealthy magnates and manager of Victoria cooperative Wheat Group, one of the largest trusts in the Commonwealth. Asked about his adventure Charlie said the lure of the sea was irresistible and so he stowed himself on board the ship "Reynolds" chartered by the Victorian Wheat Group in which his father was interested. He admitted that he wanted a trip to India and back and saw no other prospects of getting it than the one he chose.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION AND QUESTIONABLE PRACTICE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

In the course of my preliminary investigations for standing for election to the Senate from the Graduates, I came across some startling features of the electioneering methods employed by some people which appear to be so reprehensible that they must be exposed in the interests of general public morality and of the purity of public life.

One recognises that it is quite legitimate to induce graduates to apply to the University for enrolment on the electoral Register on payment of the requisite fee; as it helps to democratise the University more and more by giving greater control to the larger electorate. But when people go round asking for votes, and finding that Mr. X or Y is not on the Register, they quietly assure the prospective elector that he really need not bother about paying the registration fee if he could not afford it, as it would possibly be forthcoming somehow from somewhere. I say this because the only thing about which the canvasser was concerned was the elector's promise of a reservation of his first and second preference votes for Messrs. A and Z. And to my surprise I found that some young graduates who got on the Register at no expense to themselves, felt that they were morally bound by their promise, mainly because the money was paid down by the canvassing party! I do not take this to be the general practice, nor do I wish to suggest that the evils is widespread, but the thing is there. To my mind there is no doubt about it. It is quite conceivable that in a small number of cases, the elector may not completely realise the nature of such a transaction: But the average Graduate, who is entitled to be on the Electoral Register, is expected to understand that such a transaction in practice amount to buying and selling of a vote, and as such it must be denounced as a most reprehensible practice, which verges almost on the borderline of definite dishonesty. Let me assure the reader that I am not creating a phantom from my overtaxed imagination.

The University Act was democratised and Proportional Representation for election by the single-transferable-vote system was adopted and the number of fellows to be elected was greatly increased, with the main object of improving the University Authorities. And it is an irony of fate that the best representation system has been already made to lend itself to such practices. The strictly limited number of votes required for election under this system. According to a scientifically worked out quota is so small but still so undefeatable in its positive effects once the requisite votes are obtained, that people who are even comparatively small in the domain of Plutocracy and who have a very manageable perfectly fluid conscience, would be tempted to take advantage of it, even by questionable methods. Certainly if Public Morality is low and a sense of responsibility and dignity still lower, Plutocracy and Dishonesty will be at a Premium. I would only remind the Graduates that we cannot afford to forget our honour without a loss of prestige.

For myself I am prepared to say that I would prefer to remain outside the University rather than be inside by questionable practices.

Yours, etc.,
S. K. V.

M. L. C.S. AND PRESS MEN SEE SUKKUR BARRAGE

—:o:—

INSTRUCTIVE VISIT

SIR VASANTRAO THANKS OFFICERS

SUKKUR, Jan. 22.

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council visiting the Sukkur Barrage works have been busily engaged during the last few days. On Sunday a visit was paid to the North-western Canal Works at Bagarji, eight miles from the Sukkur headworks, where three canalas to Dadu run side by side. Here the party saw two dragline excavators at work Each of these working night and day was performing the work of 1200 workmen and 2400 donkeys. The total volume of earth removed by the two excavators upto the end of December 1928 and was 25-1/2 crores of cubic feet, the cost having been Rs. 9-1/2 lakhs.

The bigger of the two machines can excavatte eight tons of earth a minute. Many other similar machines are working on the canal excavation works throughout the barrage scheme.

The stone quarrying operations at Sukkur were also witnessed.

"AT HOME" TO PARTY.

The Deputy President of the Council Mr. B. G. Pahalajani was "At Home", to the party at the Municipal Garden in the evening The Party was attended by prominent local citizens and officials.

On Tuesday the party was taken on board the launch "Kalabagh" to the left bank where barrage works on a large scale are in progress in charge of the Executive Engineer Mr. Matarani. The barrage foundation is here being built on a sandy bed. A solid masonry floor is under construction on which will stand the superstructure. The superstructure will consist of a series of large masonry piers, 60 feet apart, carrying two great bridges, one for vehicular traffic and the other for suspending and operating the great sluice gates of the barrage.

The afternoon was spent in visiting quarries on the Rohri side from which huge blocks of lime stone are being cut and removed. A visit was also paid to the stone dressing shops.

Before the party dispersed Mr. Harison, the Chief Engineer of the Works spoke a few words on behalf of himself and the staff and hoped that they had been able to maake the visit instructive and interesting.

Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar on behalf of the party thanked the barrage officers.—A. P.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa will hold a Police Parade on the Bankipur maidan on January 31st at 9 a.m. at which he will present rewards to members of the public for assistance given to the police and medals, sanads of titles, and rewards to police officers for meritorious service.—A. P.

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AFGHANISTAN THROUGH BRITISH PRESS

Political Capital Being Made of The Situation

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 3.
(By Mail.)

When King Amanullah decided to visit the West, where subsequently he eagerly absorbed all that it had to teach him, it was generally believed that he was secure on his throne. In view of the dynastic troubles in Afghanistan in the past, it was held even reforming ardour will not allow King Amanullah to absent himself from his kingdom, if he thought the forces of revolt could organise themselves effectively in his absence. Yet, though news from Afghanistan is very scrappy so far, enough has been coming through, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, to show that the situation is very serious for the King. One newspaper sums it all up as "this distressing result of King Amanullah's visit to Europe."

ORIGIN OF REVOLT.

Piecing together the news of various agencies and correspondents, it is inferred that the revolt was originally confined to the Shinwaris and the area round-about Jalalabad, that it was by no means a religious revolt against modernisation in the beginning and was on the other hand a protest against certain taxation proposals of the King. Just as the King apparently was bringing these tribes under some sort of control, the chief of a robber band, a man named Bacha-i-Sakao, a former water-carrier as the name implies, harried the country in the north-west down even to Kabul, which seems in imminent peril of falling into his hands. By the way, the "Manchester Guardian" states that this bandit chief is leading the Shinwaris and the Mohmands! With such perspicacity and knowledge does a premier British newspaper follow events out there.

There is a rumour that the King will abdicate in favour of his eldest son, at present in Paris undergoing his education. But this is denied by the Afghan Legation.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired to his paper some time ago that much of the modern military equipment purchased by the King during his European tour is still lying in India, because the Afghan authorities have failed to take it over the Frontier. Apparently the rebel dacoit leader also knows this; for he certainly appears to be in possession of modern weapons and his revolt synchronises with trouble on another frontier.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S CONCERN.

Commentators profoundly disagree as to the nature, the extent and the causes of the present disturbances in Afghanistan. Reuter sends from New Delhi a cryptic statement that there is much comment on the unwillingness or inability of the Afghan Legation in the Imperial Capital to impart news of value. While the "Times" states that the main deduction from the latest news is that King Amanullah holds his ground manfully, a Military correspondent writing in the same paper, observes cheerfully that "unless the rebels have some positive plan or some chief or pretender to support, their efforts may end in nothing." The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wires to his paper that the Government of India take a serious view of the situation as pregnant with international possibilities. They have decided, adds the correspondent, to send Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to Pannu to watch events therefrom.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

According to Reuter, the troubles now reported to have broken out in such alarming manner at the Afghan Capital are freely attributed to the King's drastic reforms and to Queen Souriya's desire to abolish the purdah. "Surayya-i-Malika, Queen of Afghanistan, has caused a war. That is what they are saying in that strange, far country, which straddles the mighty peaks of the Hindu Kush, and is sentinelled by the Pamirs, the roof of the world";—thus says a writer in the "Sunday Express." The Westernising reforms introduced by the King after his return from the West, which have been opposed by the priests as contrary to the spirit of Islam, are stated to be—the establishment of secret police, the formation of a civil aviation society, the abolition of the purdah, the introduction of the European hat, the enforced wearing of frock coats and silk hats by the chief dignitaries of the State and compulsory education.

RUSSIAN AND TURK.

Last it should be thought that these are not sufficiently serious "Western" reforms, to induce even fanatical Afghans to revolt, Press corresponderts are at pains to point out that the tribes resent the presence of Russians and Turks in the country. The Peshawar correspondent of the "Times" for example wrote to that paper, what must be amazing considering the nature of Afghano-British relations in the long years before the war, that the insurgents harbour no feelings of hostility towards any foreigners except the Russians and the Turks. And why?

"Their hostility towards the Russians", adds the same correspondent, "possibly springs from the constant recollection that it is the Russians who man King Amanullah's hated aeroplanes. It seems likely too that the tribesmen's feelings towards the Russians resemble the Nationalist distrust characteristic of Persia. It may partly rest on their knowledge of what the professed friendship of Russia for the Moslems of Central Asia has meant for them.

"Of their dislike of the Turks, at bottom, it probably arises from the belief that King Amanullah has taken from them his disturbing ideas about hats for men and education for girls. The tribesman and his Mullah apparently regard the Turks as old-fashioned English mothers out of consideration for their daughters used to regard certain French novelists."

PRESS PROPAGANDA.

Sweet are the uses of propaganda, and the insurrection in Afghanistan seems to offer a section of the British and Russian Press that opportunity for going against the country of each other. And the exponents seem to differ as much from their own side as from the other. For instance, the "Sunday Times" suggests that the Mullahs are "aided by Bolshevist propaganda", while the "Church Times" suggests that the insurrection is against the King's desire to "Bolshevise" his country.

The British Press generally has been exhibiting towards the ruler of Afghanistan that kind of interest which the misfortunes of others excite in the breasts of well-fed persons. One newspaper, for example, wishes that King Amanullah had kept a check on his zeal for reforms and Western progress. "By inviting the Turks to reform his army and the Russians to reform his air force he has played into the hands of the Mullahs who looked askance at Turks who are no longer orthodox Mahomedans and Russians who are not of the Faith at all." And with considerable naivete the paper goes on to state that King Amanullah "would have been better advised to have sent some of his officers to be attached to the British Army and British Air Force in India, there to have learnt as much as they were able and, with the knowledge thus acquired, to have undertaken the reform of the Afghan defence system."

OLD FOSSILS' OUTBURST.

It would of course go against the grain of retired old fossils from India if they did not put in a word as to what in their wisdom is the root cause of the trouble in Afghanistan. Brigadier-General Macmunn, who had been Adjutant-General to the Army in India, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who was in command of the Province contiguous to the Frontier, have both put in their case.

The former thinks that "Bolshevik influence has been virulently at work the last three years to undermine the King's influence." The former satrap of the Punjab holds the situation very hazardous for Europeans and that there are some in Afghanistan who think the King has no title to the throne he occupies.

Not apart from these attempts,—some skilful others flagrantly childish—to make political capital out of the position to the credit of Great Britain, two or three things either seem certain or require elucidation.

Though a few days before Christmas the Peshawar correspondent of the "Times" told his paper that the general outlook at the moment went to upset any theory that Afghanistan as a whole has gone headlong into revolt and to strengthen the hope of many that the King will succeed in restoring his authority in good time, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent seems nearer the truth when he states that "despite the paucity of direct news, the view is strongly held that the outbreak is a definitely organised rebellion against King Amanullah and is not the sporadic affair of a few discontented priests."

THOSE PROCLAMATIONS.

Despatches from India are all unanimous that the attitude of the rebels round about Kabul, where they once enmeshed the British Legation, is not hostile to the British. It would seem that on December 19 an aeroplane scattered proclamations among the rebels asserting the friendship of the British for the Afghans and promising that that there would not be any interference so long as there was no interference with the British Legation and the British Consulate. A warning seems also to have been included that if British Nationals or property were injured the British Government would take the necessary steps in the matter.

There is nothing extraordinary or violating the canons of international morality in this proceeding. But the cables further referred to what in some quarters is described as the British Ambassador parleying with the rebels. Sir Austen Chamberlain made a reference to this in his statement in the House of Commons and it is stated in the papers that when the British Minister found himself isolated by the rebel tribesmen he took advantage of his knowledge of Pushtu to place himself in communication with the rebel leaders. They assured him that there was no intention of interfering with the Legation and that British subjects there need have no fears for their safety.

SPIES AT WORK.

The dacoit leader has actually been credited in one of the telegrams from India with such consideration for the British Legation that he posted his own sentries at the British Legation "to prevent his own men from entering."

As can well be guessed this has been the theme of angry comment in the Soviet Press and in even certain Socialist newspapers in this country. The British Press generally does not comment on the enormity, as it appears to the Russian Press, to the activities of Lawrence of Arabia having parley with rebels against the authority of that court.

As is usual in circumstances of the kind a good deal of reference is made to the activities of Lawrence of Arabia in that region, and to other alleged spies supposed to be Russian or British as the case may be.

The papers give prominence to one very pleasing feature of the situation. And that is the brilliant exploit of the Royal Air Force in evacuating all foreign women and children from Kabul.—Free Press.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

—:o:—

DISSOLUTION OF TARIFF AGREEMENT

A WARNING TO BOMBAY ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

Public attention, says the Commercial Correspondent of the Free Press of India, was drawn early last month, to the menace which threatens the Indian Insurance Companies engaged in fire business, both in a despatch from London and in a review which I then made. One good result of the timely publicity has been the postponement of the threatened dissolution of the Tariff agreement to which both the foreign and Indian Insurance Companies who are members of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association are parties. The dissolution of the Tariff agreement can have, as it was then pointed out, only one effect, namely, that of wiping out of existence the few Indian Insurance Companies which are engaged in the fire business.

The Committee of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association had arranged to meet in the middle of December to decide on the dissolution of the Tariff agreement. The Indian Insurance Companies met in informal conference and appointed a Sub-Committee to avert the disaster under the chairmanship of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala. Meanwhile, disclosures were made of the full extent of the manace to the Indian Insurance Companies and public attention was focussed on the issue and it was admitted on all hands that in the event of the menace materialising, the Legislative Assembly must intervene. The cumulative effect of these developments was that the Committee of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association adjourned consideration of the question to the middle of January and appointed a Sub-Committee to explore the avenues of a compromise. The Sub-Committee had not reached at any solution by the middle of January resulting in a further postponement of the meeting to Thursday the 24th January. It is unlikely that the meeting may be further postponed.

Protests have been made to the Free Press of India that the disclosures made by it have the tendency to give a racial and political colour to the whole affair when on the contrary it is a purely economic issue. But, at the same time, it has been readily conceded, by every one of those so protesting, that although it is a purely economic issue, the net result of the threatened dissolution of the Tariff agreement by the Bombay Fire Insurance Association will be to wipe the few Indian companies out of existence.

It is difficult and will be even presumptuous for any outsider to suggest to the Fire Insurance Association in Bombay as to what they should or should not do. But, it is pertinent to caution them that however much they may not desire the crushing of the Indian companies, if they do take any action which is likely to bring about that result, the Legislative Assembly is not likely to be content with the role of a mere spectator. The Assembly will certainly take the attitude that Indian Insurance business should be considered as a preserve for Indian Insurance Companies and that the foreign houses should not only not be allowed to wipe out the Indian companies but should cease to look to India for their business. Japan, Chili and many other countries have shown what can be done by legislation to promote the growth of national insurance companies. In India, the Indian companies have so far been content to rely on their own unaided efforts. But, any step which is calculated to smother the indigenous companies cannot but have its wide reactions which once aroused cannot be easily controlled. Of this, the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, it is to be hoped, will take note.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

—:o:—

Lady Sykes visited the Mill Creches on Tuesday the 22nd January.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received a deputation of the Bassein Taluka Agriculturist Conference on Tuesday the 22nd January.

Sir Stanley Reed lunched at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 22nd January.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes presided at the Prize Distribution of the Cathedral High School on Tuesday the 22nd January.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. T. Walwyn at Admiral's House on Tuesday the 22nd January.

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SIR HARCOURT BUTLER DOWN WITH 'FLU

STATES COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN EULOGISED

INDIAN STATES: SHEET ANCHOR OF BRITISH EMPIRE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Sir Harcourt Butler and Colonel Ogilvie who are laid up with influenza were absent at the 'conversazione' held at the East India Association to meet the members of the Indian States Inquiry Committee. Sir Louis Dane, Presiding at the meeting, alluded to the Indian States as the sheet-anchor of the British Empire and paid a tribute to Sir Harcourt whom he described as the most fitting possible Chairman for the Commission.

Col. Sidney Peel responding expressed the opinion that, difficult as the Committies problems were, they were not more intricate than those before the statutory Commission who not only had intellectual but social difficulties to face. He declared that the States Committee had not had to face hartals. Moreover, the members had enjoyed the best hospitality everywhere and he paid a warm tribute to the valuable assistance rendered by all officials, and especially by Lord Irwin whose knowledge was a very great asset to India.—Reuter.

WRESTLING MATCES AND ANIMAL FIGHTS AT ALWAR

—:o:—

BRAHMINS FLOCK FOR DAKSHINA

ALWAR, Jan. 22.

Although the major functions connected with the Alwar Silver Jubilee Celebrations are over and westling matches and animal fights, garden parties and theatres are programmed to keep the guests engaged, great crowds of pious Hindus from such distant places as Benares Puri Dwarka, Mysore and Saya continue to congregate at Yaga ground. Puran apooti is timed for to-morrow and Brahmin Bhojan for to-day. Unparalleled enthusiasm prevails about this unique religious ceremony performed for the first time in living memory. The conferring on His Highness of the dignity and honor of a Rajrishi by one of the three Senkaracharyas, Holiness Shri Sankaracharya of Goverdhan has concentrated on Alwar and its Ruler the attention of the Hindu Community. The Jubilee Celebrations last till the 26th instant.—A. P.

ALL INDIA LAWN TENNIS

—:o:—

FINAL DRAW FOR TOURNAMENT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

The draw took place last night for the All India Lawn Tennis Championships beginning here next Monday. Although we are having misty weather now, the Secretary Mr. Holmes hopes fine weather will prevail during the tournament. The courts are reported to be in splendid condition. There are eleven entries for Ladies Singles. It is expected Miss Jenny Sandison will again meet Mrs. Mckenna in the final. In Men's Singles victory will be among E. V. Bobb, Perkins, P. L. Mehta and O. M. Kapoor The last year's champion has not had much opportunity of practice in Amraoti where he is stationed and will have a hard fight.

Ladies Doubles have produced only eight entries, the strongest combination being Miss J. Sandison and Mrs. E. C. Simon while Mrs. Mckenna partners Miss E. N. Sandison.

In the Men's Doubles Perkins is partnering Mathens, other good pairs being Mehta and Kapoor, Deane and Nigel Jones, Bobb and Bobb.

In the mixed doubles winners will be among the following pairs S. W. Bobb and Mrs. Mckenna, Deane and Mrs. Simon G. Perkins and Miss J. Sandison, E. V. Bobb and Miss Deane.

Entries are somewhat poorer than last years but a high stadard of play is expected chiefly in Men's singles and Ladies singles.—A. P.

—:o:—

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF STUDENTS

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

A tragic incident relating to the death of two students of a mofussil college is reported to the "Madras Mail" by its Alwaye correspondent. It appears that most of the students and staff of the Union Christian College of Alwaye had gone out in connection with a religious festival on a neighbouring hill when Bhaskara Menon, an intermediate class student, entered the room of a classmate in the hostel. A little later cries for help were heard. Finding the doors bolted the other students got in by breaking open a window and found both the students lying dead in a pool of blood. Police are conducting an investigation.—A.P.

—:o:—

London.—Aberdeen and the Commonwealth Line's new service between Southampton and Australia starts on Wednesday January 23.—Reuter.

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BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

AN EFFECTIVE WEAPON

WAY TO BEND BRITAIN TO HER KNEES

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

At a meeting of the boycotters of the Simon Commission, held to day, at Howrah, under the presidency of Borada Prasanna Pain, Swarajist, Chairman of the Municipality, boycott of British goods was urged by the speakers as a fitting reply to the insult flung at the country by the appointment of the Commission.

Mr. Khangendra Ganguli M.L.C. said that out of the seven members of the Commission only two knew little about the acairs of India, and the men who were giving evidence before the Commission represented none but themselves. He added that after what had happened at Lucknow and Lahore on the occasion of the arrival of the Commission at these places the country could not but boycott it.

Mr. B. Sambamurti of Andhra said that of Sir John Simon had any sense of humour in him he would have gone back to England and told the British Parliament that the Commission was not wanted in India.

Mr. Subbas Chandhra Bose said that the society should be modernised and the principle of socialism should be introduced.

Mr. Borada Pain said that if boycott of British goods was effected completely British people would be forced to beg of Indians to send a Commission of Indians to England to solve how her trade were to be safeguarded.—A. P.

TRAFFIC IN SMUGGLED DRUGS

DEBATE IN OPIUM COMMISSION

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission continued examination of the annual report from India which occasioned an interesting debate on traffic in smuggled drugs. Sir Malcolm Delevingne drew attention to the importance of discovering the sources of this supply.

Viscount Sato agreed, but said that the present measures were insufficient. He submitted his Government scheme for the revision of the present Regulations, and said he was awaiting their decision. He added that he would continue to persevere in his efforts, but he felt that they should aim above all at limiting production, and at more strictly controlling the illicit drug traffic. The Commission approved of the reports from British India, the Dutch Indies and Indo-China.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT COTTON COMBINE

ON THE EVE OF BEING LAUNCHED

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Mr.. Chruchill speaking at Manchester Chamber of Commerce said that a very important scheme for the amalgamation in one section of the cotton trade was on the eve of being launched. The Bank of England had cooperated in a manner almost unprecedented and in a spirit of utmost resolution. He was convinced that Lancashire mould emerge from its difficulties and under new conditions renew its triumphs.—Reuter.

"NEW INDIA" TO BE WEEKLY FROM 1ST FEB.

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

"New India" edited by Dr. Besant will revert as a weekly from 1st February. Its polity will be advocacy of Dominion Status and support to the Nehru Report. A. P.

KHADI SALES IN PANCHMAHAL

Khadi Bhandar (Bombay) have decided to hawk and hold Bazars of Handspun and Handwoven Khadi of every description suitable to gents, and ladies use.

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Hope the public will take advantage of the opportunity and response the call of Khadi Vyavasthapak Khadi Bhandar (Bombay).

—:o:—

Madras.—Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived in Madras, on Monday, from Bombay in connection with the Hindi propaganda movement and opened a Hindi class at the premises of the Women's Indian association.

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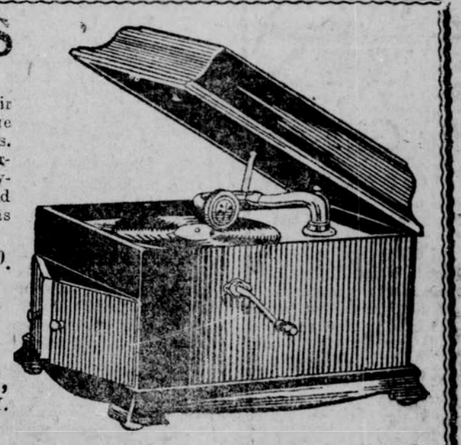

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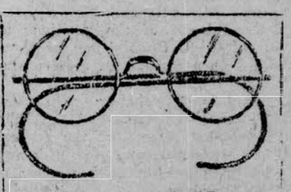

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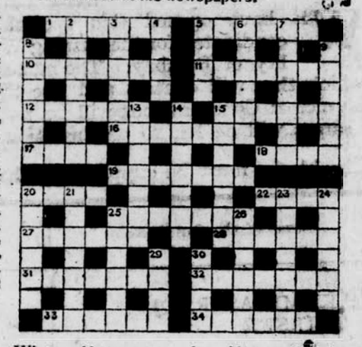
CLUES

Across

1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words) 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remingtons). 15. A Remingt n Portable is as useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Counsellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying a Remington means opening on this. 27. Plant of the genus Dipsacus. 28. Found at the bottom of figure columns. 31. Accounts (like ships) are often this 32. Expresses agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bulls-eyes.

Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Runs away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus Vipera. 13. This is golden. 14. If caught bending, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked incivility. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm. 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30 A queen.



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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily), writes :—

"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person."

V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, TIRUTTANI, Chittoor District, (S. INDIA).

THE BAWLA ORPHANAGE

—:o:—

MARRIAGE OF SEVEN MUSLIM GIRLS

The Dawood Bawla Mahomedan Female Orphanage presented an interesting appearance on Monday evening when seven Muslim girls of that institution married seven Muslims with imposing Islamic rites. A large number of distinguished guests responded the invitation of Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police, who is the Managing Trustee of the institution. The Orphanage is working very successfully owing to the keen interest taken by Mr. Kelly and co-Trustees. Kazi Mohammed Hassan Murghey performed the marriage ceremony while the arrangements for the marriages were made by Mr. A. K. Chaudhary, of the Bombay C. I. D., who is the Hon. Secretary. Mr. D. Karmally of Chakla Street lent furniture free of charge for the occasion while Mr. S. Mohammed Din Haji Kadar Baksh entertained guests with the sumptuous dinner.

After the ceremony the guests subscribed Rs. 2,357 as wedding present for the bridal parties. Mr. P. A. Kelly thanked the guests for their presence and substantial contributions on the occasion and appealed to them to support the Orphanage by handsome donations, as the institution had no adequate funds to carry out repairs of the building, or to run it on up-to-date lines. Besides, for want of funds, he said, only a limited number of orphan girls were admitted. The appeal was endorsed by Mr. A. R. Dimtimker and Maulvi Abdul Rauf.

Among the bridegrooms one is a landed proprietor of Rahuri, another owns a tailoring shop in Bombay, the third is a clerk in the Bombay School Committee's office, the fourth is employed in the G. I. P. Railway Stores Department, while the rest are petty dealers.

DACOITY GANG ON TRIAL

—:o:—

WOMEN BEHIND THEIR PLANS

At a special criminal session of the High Court, a gang of ten dacoits, including a woman, was put up for trial on charges of theft and house-breaking. One of them has turned approver.

Mr. V. G. Velinker, prosecuting counsel, narrated the facts of the case. The accused belonged to two gangs, one of Bombay, and the other of Karachi. The Bombay gang, in their two years' career, had committed no less than 26 offences. They carried their depradations in various parts of the city and suburbs, and their leader was one Esak who is absconding. The next in command was Bachoo, the first accused.

An important role was played by the sixth accused Ruwabai alias Miriam. She went about hawking clothes and got into touch with rich people who were subsequently burgled by the others. She was a very clever woman, and on one occasion adopted an ingenuous plan. She arranged a singing party at the house of a woman whom she wanted to rob, and while the latter was engaged in hearing music, some of the gang who came there as guests decamped with the valuables. Each of the accused was a specialist in a particular kind of work, and they all carried revolvers and ammunition.

The first, second, eighth and tenth accused belonged to the Karachi gang. The first was sentenced to jail in 1918 for house-breaking, and was released in 1919. He was deported as a dangerous criminal, and came down to Bombay. The others also followed him and reorganized themselves into a new gang under the leadership of the first, reinforced by local men. They started a campaign of thefts which numbered 23 in two years.

The case is proceeding.

MOVE TO RELEASE AKALI LEADER SEWASINGH

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Jan. 21.

Eight Akali leaders including Kharaksingh, Mangalsingh and Tarasingh, left for Patiala this morning their object being to secure the release of Sewasingh.

Sewasingh was originally arrested in 1923 with other Akali leaders who were released on the passage of the Gurdwara Act. Sewasing declined to give the undertaking required and has been in jail since. —A. P.

Lucknow.—The new constituted Municipal Board of Lucknow met to-day Mrs. Shuniti Mittra presiding to elect a chairman. The only name proposed and seconded was that of Choudhury Khaliquzzanan Swarajist who was duly elected. Choudhury Khaliquzzanan was Chairman of the Board in 1923 and 1926.—A. P.

Cawnpore.—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has recommended Mr. P. H. Browne of Messrs Mackinon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta as representative and Mr. P. Mukerjee of Messrs P. Mukerjee and Company colliery proprietors Delhi as advisor for the 12th and 13th session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva.—A. P.

Madras.—Sir P. C. Sethna arrived in Madras, on Monday, from Bombay.—A. P.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS FOR CO-OPERATION

ALIGARH, Jan. 21.

The 7th convocation of the Aligarh Muslim University was held to-day in the Strachey Hall before a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen, both European and Indian.

Nawab Sir Mozammellullah Khan, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding, the proceedings began with a recitation of the Holy Quaran. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor read his annual report giving a detailed account of the working of the University. Degrees in the faculties of Art, Science, Law and Teaching were conferred on successful candidates. A notable feature was the award of a gold medal to Miss Fatima Kureishey for standing first in the High School Examination. Gold medals were also awarded to Mrs. H. Qaddruddin Husain and some male candidates for standing first in various subjects.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, the Education Commissioner, with the Government of India then read his Convocation Address.

Nawab Sir Mozammellullah Khan appealed to his community to co-operate and maintain the prestige of the alma mater.

CONVOCATION DEBATE.

After an interval of two hours the Convocation Debate was held in the Union Hall. Mr. Ataullah Jan presiding. The subject for discussion was "In the opinion of this House the abdication of King Amanullah Khan is a serious blow to Islam."

Almost all the speakers spoke for the proposition which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

In the evening Nawab Sir Mozammellullah Khan gave an "At Home" in honour of Mr. R. Littlehailes at which a large number of Europeans and Indians were present.—A. P.

BARNARD SHAW'S UTOPIA

(Continued from page 12.)

exports coming in purely gratuitously. They would finally make this country a purely parasitic country. A King might perceive that danger and make a stand against it.

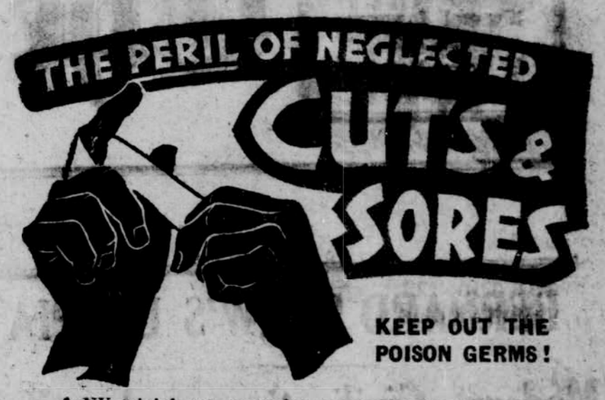
If I had a time, I might mention several other points on which a really intelligent King—perhaps a King who had been a member of the Fabian Society and had succeeded to the throne, and wanted to save the country from catastrophe might have ideas. One does not know, I know what I should do under those circumstances if I were a King. I would abdicate or I would do something better. The Cabinet would have already found out what a clever chap I was, and I would say to the Prime Minister. "If you do not let me have my way I will abdicate; I will deprive myself of all my titles, I will go into the House of Commons, and within two years I will be Prime Minister and you will be out of it." I throw that out as a sort of general suggestion. Much queerer things than that may happen and you will note that they are all unexpected things.

SHAW POOR AND SHAW RICH.

I have often thought of what has been my own lot in life, that I have walked through the streets of London as a young man and I have seen all the tremendous display of wealth of every kind, of sport and luxury, and I could not buy a single farthings worth of it. If there had been a Woolworth's not existence of that time I could not have gone in because I had not got literally a penny; I could not go to a theatre because I could not afford the price of a gallery seat. Later on in life, by a chapter of accidents, there came about a time when I walked about the streets of London and I had money enough to buy any of those things, from a box in the opera to a Rolls-Royce motor car, without imposing any sensible privation on myself; and curiously, the result was exactly the same. I went home; there was nothing that I wanted.

There is the other struggle that you get—the struggle between the people who are self-sufficient, who really are alive and can enjoy life, finding in its ordinary action plenty to occupy interest and amuse themselves with and on the other hand, those unfortunate wretches who, without an enormous machinery or ritual, of religion or sport or what not, are utterly miserable. There will be more or less a conflict, but they both must think, if you are going to have an advancing civilization the trend will I hope be rather to increase self-sufficiency. When you come to breed the race scientifically, I think you will have to breed for self-sufficiency. And then everybody will be like me.

Madras.—Charged with rash negligent driving and causing the death of a rickshaw cooly H. Burgers was fined on Monday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Rs. 750.—A. P.



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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 23 1929

BERNARD SHAW'S UTOPIA

Modern Civilisation under X-Ray

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE

George Bernard Shaw, in a recent lecture before the Fabian Society of London, discussed "The Future of Western Civilization" He dealt with the dependence of society on science, emphasised by previous lecturers before the Fabians and then made his forecast of the form of economic and political society that would develop.

The following are extracts from his address.

Civilization is not a thing that you must consider as something single that is going to grow and grow. Of course, most English people have a conception that civilization is English civilization, and that it is going to broaden down from precedent to present and going on getting grander and more enlightened until it reaches —well, until it practically grows up to the heavens. But that is not what happens. Civilizations are like men and women in respect of the fact that they die. They begin, they grow, and when they have reached a certain point they decay and they perish. But unlike men and women, they do not die outright. They do what gardeners call dying down; they die down: they die down and then they begin again.

I am by no means convinced that the next growth of civilization will be an English growth, or even a Western European growth. It might possibly be a negro growth, it might be a Chinese growth, not perhaps in the old sense; but the next great civilization might be a civilization of persons of different color to ourselves, and we will have reason to be extremely thankful if that is the only difference. Because, as I have very often reminded you, we have no reason to suppose that the powers that created us are as yet exhausted; and they might produce a civilization of men and women who be sufficiently enlightened to see that their first duty was to exterminate us. Perhaps it would be just as well if we remembered that occasionally, and correspondingly we were a little careful in our conduct—at least a little more careful than we are at present.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Civilization in future is going to consist to a great extent of a struggle between the men who will not believe anything except on laboratory evidence, and who are not even conscious of the fact that they themselves manufacture the evidence and, on the other hand the men who have normal capacities of observation and judgment, and who know almost by intuition and by unconscious observation, by watching experiments, by studying history, have an enormous mass of knowledge which is entirely independent of any such manufactured evidence. On the one hand you find—I do not like to call them the materialists, but the naturalists in the narrowest sense; and on the other hand, you have the poet and the philosopher; and what is going to happen in the future as I say, will be largely a struggle between them.

Now, I have said this largely to show you that when you say that the future is going to be scientific and that people are going to accept evidence you don't mean one single thing because there again you have a large conflict, a conflict between the men who are talking sentiment and the men who are taking other methods. That is going to go on in civilization.

One of our difficulties at the present time is that we have to employ persons who have made a special study of certain branches of knowledge not only science but law, religion, the army, navy the church—and the state—that is the old formula, But at any rate you get through this necessity what are called the professions; and the professions speaking quiete roughly, at the present time are all humbug. When you happen to have occasion to seek the assistance of members of these professions, when you are ill or involved in litigation, you have no difficulty in finding a man who knows his profession and who knows the practice of his courts. But if you ask the man to have any general knowledge of biology or pathology, you will find that he knows nothing about it. If you engage a lawyer, he is all right as to practice, but you have to explain the law to him and you find it extraordinarily difficult to make him understand what the law is.

The matter with all the professions today is what in industry is called worker's control. The moment you put the workers in control of the organization of their work, then look out—I won't say for bad work, but for work that is hopelessly and completely out of date. You are going to have a continuation in future civilization of a struggle which has been developing continually between the producer and the consumer, for control of the whole processes of production. That is going, of course to figure very largely, always must figure, in life of a nation. The reason why the medical profession is in the present time is because it is at the present time is because it is entirely in the hands of and under the control of doctors. Until you get it out of their control and into the control of the community—that is to say until the medical profession is under the control of the patient and the consumer of the doctor's medicines and services you never will get a decent medical profession.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

I may go further and say that until you get the legal profession under the control of the clients, or rather of the public generally—because, of course, the consumers of law are not so much the people who are actually engaged in litigation as the entire community who have to abide by their law—until you have that you will find these "wedges" of things that are not is entirely in the hands of and under the professional and so on sticking in the way of every advance that you want to make. I think, of course, that you will find as time goes on that distinction between the professional man and the layman will vanish more and more. The community will emerge—probably at the same time you will see, for instance, that people who have got titles like our friend, Oswald Mosley, probably will begin to drop them more and more. In the first place they the very expensive. You are always charged more if you have a title, and so on. You will see, further more that as we get on further and further, if the present trend is going to persist, you will find that more people will begin to perceive that the important thing is ability. As the possessors of these labels and titles find more and more that they do not give them real power, you will find that they begin to drop them I do not say of course, that socially they may not keep them up, bubt they may come to matter just as little for instance as they do in France.

I have given you the principal things in which I think you wil see, there will be a difference, and in the movement, you must distinguish between things in civilization which are transient, which may be extraordinarily sensational, but nevertheless will pass among and therefore need not trouble you, however horrible some of them may be. I am speaking of them as being horrible because a very remarkable instance is war. There is what people call a post-war psychology, which is very troublesome at the present time, especially in dealing with some young people. But there is a curious sort of comedy growing in society. As we are always behind hand in our consciousness, we talk of post-war psychology, and we forget that it is passing away. We say that post-war psychology is characteristic of the young. It is not characteristic of the young, but of people who are now drifting into middle age with considerable damaged characters and to a great extent with drmaged bodies.

WAR AND ITS EFFECTS.

But now we come to a rather more serious thing, because it is a more permanent thing. We are all agretd that war is a horrible thing, we do not want to have any more of it; but the excuse for war has always been that it gets things done, that under the strain of war, men will do things, some of which are very desirable, times of peace.

which it is impossible to get them to do in

There were before the war lingering in Europe three monstrosities one of which was the Russian Empire, the other was the Austrian Empire—the inheritor of the Holy Roman Empire—and the third was the German Empire. Before the War there was not the slightest reasonable prospect of getting rid of any of them. There they were; nothing would shift them. Well, the war has shifted them, they are gone; and they are replaced by bourgeois republics. But matters have gone a little further than that. The war not only shifted the empires and established bourgeoisie republics, but in Spain and Italy it has shifted the bourgeoise republics and produced a provisional form of dictatorship which we are all looking on with great interest to find out exactly what is going to become of it. But it was the war that did that.

I would like to put to you, particularly those of you who like myself are strong pacifists, and who are now going about joining the League of Nations' Union, and getting into a tremendous state that there must be no war, and saying that war is a frightful thing, forgetting that that was not the way you went, on in August, 1914, most of you—but just ask yourself from time to time. Well, will anything short of a war ever induce us to make even the most obvious reasonable reform our spelling? Will it ever induce us to reform the calendar?

STRAIN OF WAR.

That is what I really want you to think about. If you are going to get rid of war, you will really have to consider what is going to be substituted for the strain of war when really large things, things on a large scale, involving a change of habit, have got to be done. You see, war is very largely caused not altogether by the great capitalists and the ferocity of mankind and its pugnacity, though these things have their share in it, they really do very largely come about by our waiting until the necessity for some event is so long delayed by us that it absolutely breaks its way destructively into existence, instead of being intelligently anticipated and brought about.

I will now finish up by a few little speculations on, let us say the political future. What, for instance, do you think is going to happen to politics in this country, to the government? What is going to happen to the throne? What is going to happen to the government in the sense of the cabinet? What is going to happen to the social movement to industriall re-organization?

FUTURE OF THE CABINET.

I think I will take the cabinet first because it is a little more amusing. You are now getting within the possibilities of power, men who have been poor men, men who have been in contact with reality, and who have a certain rough solidity which comes from that sort of contact. Let us take the present Labour Party. If you go back to the eighteenth century or well into the nineteenth, when certain Secretaries of State for War in the cabinet, always had to be peers, and so forth, I wonder, for instance, what Gladstone would have thought if he had had Jim Thomas for a colleague. Gladstone was a fairly enlightened man, but he would have said that the thing was not possible it could not be. I could name many more of that type of person who is really capable of slapping the King on the back and calling him George; and they certainly do slap one another on the back and call each other Joe and Jim and Dave and all the rest of it.

I suggest to you that probably in the future our Cabinets will consist of the type of men amost exclusively. It is already beginning to be found that the fact of having them in power and in the Cabinet does not mean the dissolution of society. As I see the future of the House of Commons, as long as our constitution goes on its present lines at all I see a great increase in the power of the capitalist class. I see that what is happening at at the present moment is something of which Karl Marx did not have the slightest prevision, which would have astonished him completely, and that is the sudden realization of our big business people that after all there is a great deal to be said.
for socialism, because, instead of doing what some socialists think is the right thing to do—that is to say, let the capitalists make all the experiments and then nationalize them when the experiments have come out all right, and when they have established a new industry and there is no longer any discovery or anything new about them, then nationalize them—instead of this, our big businessmen are getting another idea. They are saying, let the government, let the people, let the tax payer make the experiment, and if it is a success we will take it on.

CABLES.

You have what has happened within the last few days in Parliament. The cables are no longer to be public cables. Our big businessmen have said. "Oh, the cables are turning out all right and the government has contributed very largely to the laying of the cables and controls the cables; but after all, hand them over to us; we will do ever so much better than the government." They are being allowed to do it and there are going to be more bargains of that kind made. I am not sure that they may not be made by governments which will be to a great extent what we call Labour governments. Because, you see, there is another thing which I think Karl Marx did not quite see. In the old days in Marx's days, the man of business really did not care to consider what happened to his working-people. Taking them in the lump, when there was not any employment for them, they were thrown out to starve, and they did starve. I can remember the time when every year's statistics included a great many avowed cases of starvation, in addition to thousands of cases that really were cases of starvation.

But now you are getting the business man, of whom the type is Mr. Ford, and he is telling you all this is a mistake. You must make this pay the working man, you must pay good wages, not out of humanity to him necessarily, but because it is necessary for business that he should have purchasing power. They are taking to this idea, and when this becomes a little further organised you may unless social organization is intelligently and rapidly conducted very much more than it has been you may easily get a labour government which is very largely a socialist government you may have it put in this position, that the employers, the private capitalists, the Lord Malchetts and the rest of them will be able to say: "Look here, if you hand this thing over to us, your constituents, the working men, will be better off than you can make them yourselves."

That will be a fairly strong argument, and you may get, as I hope you are likely to get a great increase of personal well-being among the working classes accompanied by an enormous spread of riches. The rich people, the old aristocracy, will not want to rub elbows with the Jim Thomases and to have to learn a lot about industrial matters and so on, and to come into direct competition in a political world in which ability, and nothing but ability, is the only secret of gaining power, and where they will not, because they are the sons of somebody, or because they have influential connections, be put into the Cabinet. where really they will find that their rank is of no advantage to them, and if they have no exceptional ability they will keep out of it. They will become a pleasure loving, sporting, shooting, hunting class; very pleasant fellows, giving plenty of employment and very well paid employment to their servants and hangers on who will be more comfortable than they would be in many industries. Then you will have a world in which really Labour will conduct the government, big business will run the industry, and there will be a very large amount of popular contentment.

Then what is going to happen to the throne? The King will find himself confronted with Labour governments. He will be by tradition and by habits an aristocrat, and he will suddenly find that he has to work with Labour Cabinets who will slap him on the back and call him George and all the rest of it and they will want to make him a puppet far more completely than any aristocratic Cabinet ever wanted to do. This may all very well, but I want to put a practical suggestion to you, which I think I will work out myself some day.

THE KING IN POLITICS.

Supposing you came across a King who was really cleverer than any of the Cabinet; who really was a born statesman. You know, the thing has happened: it has not happened very often but still it has happened I really can imagine under those circumstance a King having a mendous conflict with the Labour government, which might be: I am the only thing that stands between these Big Business men who are running the show—I am the only force left to stand between them and the probable ruin of this country? What do I mean by the ruin of this country? I mean what I think would be likely to happen if these Big Business men were in favour of the uncontrolled and unrestricted export of capital from this country. In order to get more money they would treat their workers at houses very well but they would want to send their money abroad to the comparatively undeveloped countries in order to get enormous dividends from them, which would come into this country without any countervailing

(Continued on page 11.

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Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
PANDHARINATH RAMRAO DALVIE.	"D" (Girgaum)	Motor Car:
RAMCHANDRARAO GOLE.	"E" (Byculla)	"Ship"

Mr. RAMACHANDRARAO GOLE'S CANDIDATURE.

APPEAL TO VOTERS OF "E" (BYCULLA) WARD.

FRIENDS,

You all know Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO GOLE, who has been sitting in the Corporation as your representative for the last 6 years and who is again contesting the elections for the third time in succession. To you who have had ample opportunities during the last 6 years of watching from close quarters the civic activities of Mr. Gole, such an appeal for support of his candidature would, no doubt, seem formal and superfluous. In ordinary circumstances, there would have been no need for any appeal, but in these days of election propaganda when all sorts of tactics are adopted by some of the candidates without so much as a twinge of conscience, an appeal like this is more than formal. We, therefore, take this opportunity of putting before you in simple and unvarnished language some plain facts about Mr. Gole's civic activities during the last 6 years.

One thing that stands foremost about Mr. Gole's work in the Corporation is, you will all admit, that he has all these years served the best interests of the city in a spirit of real public service. His notions of civic duty have never been vitiated by feelings of narrow communalism or by petty considerations of any particular religion or creed. His civic activities are many and multifarious. It was Mr. Gole in the first instance who by a series of resolutions moved in the Corporation emphasized the need of providing cheaper means of physical exercise for the poor people in the North of Bombay. The facilities of recreation and entertainment afforded to poor men on the Mazgaon-Bhandarvada Hill, such as reduction in the fees of tennis courts, playing of band and others, are a direct result of his activities. His work as a member of the Schools Committee is too well-known to need any special mention. All the time he has been on the Committee he has tried to the best of his abilities to remove, as far as possible, the difficulties in the way of primary education. Mr. Gole has always been a trusted friend of the working class and on all questions affecting the interests of labour, he has cast his vote on the side of workers. His services for labour are not confined to the Corporation alone but even outside the Corporation Hall, he has been taking a very prominent part in various labour movements. He has brought into existence an institution like the Mazagaon Dock Workers' Union, thereby assisting the organisation and consolidation of workers. In whatever communal institutions he has worked, he has always placed national interest above communal consideration.

Mr. Gole is contesting the elections again as a representative of workers and tax-payers. Everybody knows he is neither a landlord nor a capitalist in any sense. The interests of poor classes are his own as he is one of them. A worker by calling, he can be always relied upon to look after the welfare of workers. In him the voters of "E" Ward have their best friend and able spokesman.

We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all voters, to whatever class they might belong, to extend the support of their votes to one whom, we are sure, will never abuse the confidence of his electors. As on the previous occasion Mr. Gole's election token is the "SHIP" and we trust that you will cast all your votes on the "SHIP" to be conveyed to a safe destination. We are sure your willing support will be a stimulus to Mr. Gole in his increased civic activities in future.

Bombay, 21-1-29.

L. R. TAIRSEE,
A. R. DIMTIMKAR,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. G. VIEGAS,
S. ABRAHAM,
K. P. KHANDKE,
K. A. KELUSKAR.

To

THE VOTERS of "C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

FRIENDS,

VOTE FOR MAN WHO WORKS
Honestly and Conscientiously.

My Symbol is **"MAN"**

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.